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PREFACE.

ON the utility of a work of this nature it is ſcarce neceſſary to expatiate. No part of the kingdom, perhaps, can preſent more attractive ſcenes than the environs of London; in which the man of leiſure may find amuſement, and the man of buſineſs the moſt agreeable relaxation. With reſpect, indeed, to rural ſcenery, the country, deſcribed in the following Tour, does not exhibit Nature in her more ſublime and ſtupendous views: it preſents no ſavage mountains crowned with perennial ſnows, no vaſt extent of uncultivated wilds, no tremendous cataracts, no wonderful expanſe of waters; but rural elegance and rural beauty appear in their moſt faſcinating forms. Royal palaces, magnificent ſeats, and elegant villas interſperſed, afford inexhauſtible gratifications for curioſity; in ſome, the fineſt collections of paintings, ineſtimable antiques, venerable decorations of ancient ſplendour, or all the exquiſite embelliſhments of modern taſte. Here, extenſive proſpects charm the eye with undeſcribable variety: there, the landſcape, leſs extenſive, invites the penſive mind to contemplation; or the creative powers of Art exhibit an Elyſium, where Nature once appeared in her rudeſt form.

To aſſiſt the inhabitants of the Metropolis, or its occaſional viſitors, in the choice of their excurſions, is a principal object of this publication: to be an entertaining companion in theſe excurſions is another. With this view, the Editor has not only deſcribed whatever he found curious in the works of Nature or of Art, but where any place has been diſtinguiſhed by ſome memorable circumſtance, he has not forgotten how much the incidental recollection of it may improve the ſources of converſation, nor what pleaſure a well-cultivated mind may derive from contemplating the favourite retreats of the benefactors and ornaments of mankind; where the ſtateſman muſed, in ſolitude, on the welfare of his country, or meditated on the inſtability of ſublunary grandeur; where the philoſopher enriched the age with his ſublime diſcoveries; or the poet "informed

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" the page with muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought;" where a Richard Cromwell preferred the ſcenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatneſs; where a Lyttelton received the firſt convictions of religious truth; or an Addiſon exemplified, in a happy death, the pleaſures and importance of a virtuous life. It is natural to view ſuch ſcenes with a degree of enthuſiaſm, and to conſider the ground we tread as almoſt ſacred. This ſentiment, indeed, is too natural to be novel; it is as old as Tully: " Movemur enim," ſays that admirable writer, " neſcio " quo pacto, locis ipſis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus " aut admiramur, adſunt veſtigia. Me quidem ipſæ illæ " noſtræ Athenæ, non tam operibus magnificis exquiſi- " tiſque antiquorum artibus delectant, quam recordatione " ſummorum virorum, ubi quiſque habitare, ubi ſedere, " ubi diſputare ſit ſolitus."

The fluctuations of property, as was expected, have rendered many alterations indiſpenſable in the preſent edition of this work. Of theſe, the Editor has endeavoured to procure the moſt accurate information. Beſide all the corrections to the preſent day, the additions and improvements have been ſo numerous, that this eighth edition may be almoſt conſidered as A NEW WORK; and the Editor flatters himſelf, that in none of the articles will ſuch information be ſought for in vain, as can reaſonably be expected in a work, profeſſedly intended as a Pocket Companion.

It would be illiberal not to acknowledge here, the great aſſiſtance which the Editor has derived from the three quarto volumes, already publiſhed, of " The Environs of London, by the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, A. M."—a work not calculated merely to gratify the poring and laborious Antiquary, but to afford information and amuſement, moſt agreeably blended, to the Gentleman and the Man of Taſte.

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AN

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A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLIS.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

LONDON was certainly a considerable, opulent, and commercial city, in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It is represented as such by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it "vetustum oppidum, an ancient city." Its Roman names were Londinum, or Londinium, and Augusta.* The first is still retained in its modern appellation: the last is the favourite of the poets. Thus Congreve:

> Rise, fair Augusta, lift thy head;
> With golden towers thy front adorn;
> Thy lovely form, and fresh-reviving state,
> In crystal flood of Thames survey.

This metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent in the world, consists of the cities of London and Westminster and the borough of Southwark. The two former are situated on a gentle ascent, on the north side of the Thames; the latter is seated on the opposite bank, in a level, and once very marshy ground. The extent of the whole from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the

* Augusta was a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus. Hence London, as the capital of the Trinobantes, in Britain, was called Augusta Trinobantina.

greateſt breadth is only three miles. The curious reader, who would contraſt the ancient ſtate of London with its preſent great extent, may find amuſement, by conſulting Fitz-Stephen's account of it, in the reign of Henry II; the plan of London as it exiſted in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Pennant's "Account of London."

Of this wonderful contraſt ſome idea may be formed, from an anecdote of the Earl of Burlington: "When that Nobleman was aſked why he built his houſe in Piccadilly *ſo far out of town*, he anſwered, "becauſe he was determined he would have no building beyond him." Little more than half a century has ſo incloſed Burlington Houſe with new ſtreets, that it is now in the heart of that part of the town.

GOVERNMENT.

London, conſidered in this extenſive view, as the Metropolis, conſiſts of the City, properly ſo called; the city of Weſtminſter; the ſuburbs in the county of Middleſex; and the borough of Southwark.

The City is divided into twenty-ſix wards, each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magiſtrate, the Lord Mayor, is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 Common-Councilmen, who ſit in one court, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye laws and regulations of the corporation. There is likewiſe a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, two Sheriffs (who are alſo Sheriffs of Middleſex), a Chamberlain, a Town Clerk, a City Remembrancer, a Water Bailiff, a Common Hunt, and many inferior officers.

Westminster, which was once a mile from London, but is now united to it, is a diſtinct city, the government of which, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, was once veſted in the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter; but, ſince the Reformation, the civil part has been committed to laymen. The High Steward, who is generally a Nobleman of rank, is choſen by the Dean and Chapter, and has an Under Steward who officiates for him, and is commonly Chairman of the Quarter Seſſions. Next to him is the High Bailiff, choſen alſo by the Dean and Chapter. His power reſembles that of

of a Sheriff, for by him juries are ſummoned, and he makes the return at the election of Members of Parliament.

The SUBURBS are under the juriſdiction of the Magiſtrates of Middleſex, who, beſide their County Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-Street, long diſtinguiſhed for public ſpirit and activity. But as there were other Juſtices of Peace, who degraded the dignity of Magiſtracy, by proſtituting it to mercenary views, an Act of Parliament paſſed in 1792, by which ſeven other public offices were eſtabliſhed, beſide that in Bow-Street.* Three Magiſtrates officiate at each of theſe: and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any fees, in lieu of which they have each an annual ſalary of 400*l.* The fees of office, which are paid as uſual, are appropriated to defray the expences of theſe new eſtabliſhments.

SOUTHWARK was long independent of the city of London: but, in conſequence of the inconveniencies ariſing from the eſcape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III granted it to the City, in conſideration of the annual payment of 10*l.* It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterward named the bailiwick, and the corporation of London appointed the Bailiff. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-ſixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is ſucceeded by the next in ſeniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being conſidered as a ſinecure, and, conſequently, the moſt proper for "The Father of the City." The city has likewiſe a High-Bailiff and Steward here.

CHURCHES.

To begin with the public buildings of the metropolis, the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, as the moſt conſpicuous, claims our firſt attention. This noble fabrick is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the croſs.

* Theſe offices are in Queen-Square, Weſtminſter; Great Marlborough-Street; Hatton-Street; Worſhip-Street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-Street, Whitechapel; High Street, Shadwell; and Union-Street Southwark.

In the magnificence of exterior architecture, it is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. The reader may find a copious account of the whole, in a small book entitled, "The Curiosities of St. Paul's Cathedral." The inside of this church will one day be distinguished for a magnificence unknown to our ancestors, and even to the present age: it is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already placed in it; the first, for the great philanthropist Mr. Howard, and the second, for the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. The House of Commons, moreover, have since voted monuments to be placed in this Temple of the British Worthies, to the memory of those gallant officers, Lord Rodney, Captain Robert Faulknor, and General Thomas Dundas.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. It is said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, in the year 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. "An abbey," says Mr. Pennant, "is nothing without relics. Here were to be found the veil and some of the milk of the Virgin, the bladebone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, and half the jaw-bone of St. Anastasia." Henry III pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present magnificent structure in 1245. The great work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes; but it can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. This church is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. Here most of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred.

> It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep;
> There made like gods, like mortals there they sleep;
> Making the circle of their reign complete,
> These suns of empire, where they rise they set.
>
> WALLER.

This structure contains a great number of monuments of Kings, Statesmen, Heroes, Poets, and persons distinguished

guiſhed by genius, learning, and ſcience. For an account of theſe, as well as of the chapel of Henry VII adjoining, which Leland calls "The Wonder of the World," we muſt refer to a ſmall book entitled "An Hiſtorical Account of Weſtminſter Abbey." Nothing, indeed, can be more ſolemn than a ſolitary walk in this manſion of the illuſtrious dead; nor can any thing be more juſt and beautiful than Mr. Addiſon's reflections on this ſubject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate deſire goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-ſtone, my heart melts with compaſſion: when I conſider the tombs of the parents themſelves, I conſider the vanity of grieving for thoſe whom we muſt quickly follow: when I ſee Kings lying by thoſe who depoſed them; when I conſider rival wits placed ſide by ſide, or the holy men that divided the world by their conteſts and diſputes; I reflect with ſorrow and aſtoniſhment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the ſeveral dates of the tombs, of ſome that died yeſterday, and ſome ſix hundred years ago, I conſider that great day when we ſhall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

St. Stephen's Walbrook is a ſmall church, of exquiſite beauty, the maſter-piece of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itſelf can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taſte and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greateſt perfection; and foreigners very juſtly call our taſte in queſtion, for underſtanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Weſt. The character of the Saint is fully expreſſed in his angelic countenance, reſigned to his fate, and full of certain hope.

Bow Church, in Cheapſide; St. Bride's, in Fleet Street; St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, near the Tower; and St. Martin's in the Fields; are among the other churches moſt diſtinguiſhed for fine architecture. The pariſh churches, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely ninety-ſeven within the walls, ſixteen without the walls,

twenty-three out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and ten in the city and liberties of Westminster.

Beside these churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, merits particular attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The reader will find a full description of this church, and its curious ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's Account. Among the illustrious persons of later date, interred in this church, were the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treasurer of the Temple in 1572 (of whom Camden says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession) and Selden, the best skilled of any man in the English constitution, and in the various branches of antiquity; but, who, toward the close of his life, was so convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to Titus, afforded him more consolation than all he had ever read.

There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for the dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews.

PALACES AND PARKS.

The magnificence of royalty is not to be found in the palaces of the metropolis. The palace of St. James was originally an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that Saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, and formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the former name of the contiguous building, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was rendered still more beautiful by the genius and taste of Brown, the distinguished pupil of the illustrious Kent, who, in the most happy manner, adopted and improved the principles of gardening which were laid down by

by his predeceſſor. The beauty of this park is heightened by its being contiguous to another of leſs extent, called "The Green Park." In this too is a fine piece of water on the moſt elevated part. This is recruited every tide from the Thames, by the water-works at Chelſea; and it forms a reſervoir for the ſupply of the houſes in the neighbouring parts. Here the Deputy Ranger, Lord William Gordon, has a neat lodge, ſurrounded by a ſhrubbery, which has a pleaſing rural effect, although ſo near the houſes in Piccadilly. A fine aſcent in this park, called "Conſtitution Hill," from the ſalubrity of the air, leads to Hyde Park, another royal demeſne. This is adorned with a noble piece of water, called "The Serpentine River," and with diverſified plantations of various kinds of trees, which, together with its elevated ſituation, commanding extenſive views, render it a captivating ſcene. Hence it is the place of faſhionable morning reſort, for the nobility and gentry, both in carriages and on horſeback. Near the eaſtern edge of this park, is a fine baſin of water, ſupplied by the Chelſea water-works, from which the houſes in Groſvenor ſquare, and its vicinity, are provided.

The QUEEN'S PALACE ſtands in the moſt favourable ſituation that St. James's Park could furniſh. It was erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham Houſe, until it was purchaſed, in 1761, for the royal reſidence; when it acquired its preſent name. In 1775, Parliament ſettled this houſe upon the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive his Majeſty, in lieu of Somerſet Houſe. Here is a fine collection of prints, and a great variety of pictures, by the moſt eminent maſters.

CARLTON HOUSE, the reſidence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a ſtately building, on which vaſt ſums have been expended; but it is not yet completed.

The BANQUETING HOUSE, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a deſign by Inigo Jones.* It is only a ſmall part of the vaſt plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the reſidence of the Britiſh Monarchs, but left incomplete,

* It is remarkable, that this great Architect, who was Surveyor of the Works, had only 8s. 4d. per diem, and 46l. per ann. for houſe rent, a clerk, and incidental expences.

on

on account of the unhappy times that followed. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000l. for his work. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other discordant deities, and giving himself up, as it were, to the amiable goddess he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. A few years ago, this ceiling underwent a repair by the masterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold! The Banqueting House has been long converted into a chapel; and George the first granted a salary of 30l. a year to twelve Clergymen (six from Oxford, and six from Cambridge) who officiate a month each.

Beside the Royal Palaces, there are many fine houses of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Nobility and Gentry. Of these we shall only mention the most distinguished, namely, the Earl of Aldborough's, Stratford Place; Apsley House, Earl Bathurst's, Hyde Park Corner; the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomsbury Square; the Duke of Bolton's, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury; the Earl of Chesterfield's, Audley Street; the late Duke of Cumberland's, Pall-Mall; the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, Piccadilly; the Bishop of Ely's, Dover Street; Foley House, near Portland Place; the Duke of Gloucester's, Upper Grosvenor Street; Earl Harcourt's, and the Earl of Hopetoun's, Cavendish Square; the Marquis of Lansdown's, Berkeley Square; the Duke of Leeds', St. James's Square; Manchester House, the duke of Manchester's, Manchester Square; the Duke of Marlborough's, Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; the Duke of Northumberland's, in the Strand; Burlington House, the Duke of Portland's, Piccadilly; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Earl of Uxbridge's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte Wynne's, St. James's Square; the Duke of York's, Piccadilly; Lord Grenville's, in the Green Park, &c.

COURTS

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL, now the ſeat of Parliament, and of the Courts of Law, ſtands on the ſite of a Royal Palace built by Edward the Confeſſor. The ſtairs to it on the river ſtill retain the name of Palace Stairs; and the two Palace Yards belonged alſo to this extenſive pile. Many parts of it exiſt to this day, appropriated to other uſes. The great hall was rebuilt in it's preſent form, by Richard II, who, in 1399, kept his Chriſtmas in it, with his characteriſtical magnificence; the number of his gueſts, each day, being ten thouſand. This great hall exceeds, in dimenſion, any in Europe, which is not ſupported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. Parliaments often ſat in this Hall: and, in 1397, when it was very ruinous, Richard II built a temporary room for his Parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all ſides, that the conſtituents might ſee and hear every thing that paſſed: and, *to ſecure freedom of debate*, he ſurrounded the Houſe by 4000 Cheſhire Archers, with bows bent, and arrows notched, ready to ſhoot. This fully anſwered the intent; for every ſacrifice was made to the royal pleaſure. The Lords now meet in a room, hung with tapeſtry, which records our victory over the Spaniſh Armada; and the Commons aſſemble in a place, which was once a chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his name-ſake, the Protomartyr.

Courts of Juſtice, even in early times, ſat in this Hall, where our Sovereigns themſelves once commonly preſided; for which reaſon it was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and one of the three courts now held here is called the Court of King's Bench. In this Hall was held, what was called "The High Court of Juſtice," for the trial of the unfortunate Charles I. Here alſo was carried on the impeachment againſt his arbitrary Miniſter, Thomas Earl of Strafford, who had been once the *zealous patriot*, Sir Thomas Wentworth. In mentioning this, Mr. Pennant relates an anecdote, to ſhew the ſimplicity of one part of the manners of the times. "The Commons," ſays this entertaining writer, "who had an incloſed place for themſelves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheeſe, and bottles

bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drunk, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of thoſe who happened to be below.* His Lordſhip was brought into the Hall by eight o'clock in the morning."

The GUILDHALL of the City, ſituated at the end of King's Street, Cheapſide, was built in the year 1431.† Its great Hall is 153 feet long, fifty broad, and fifty-eight high; in which are placed two tremendous wooden giants, the pictures of ſeveral of the Kings and Queens of England, with whole lengths of their preſent Majeſties by Ramſay, and the twelve Judges who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in determining the differences between Landlords and Tenants, on rebuilding the City, after the fire. Here is likewiſe a fine picture of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, afterward Earl Camden; a marble whole-length ſtatue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor; and a magnificent cenotaph, to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, both executed by Bacon. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic ſtyle by Mr. Dance. In this Guildhall the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold ſittings at Niſi Prius: the City elections are alſo held, and all the buſineſs of the corporation tranſacted here.

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middleſex are tried, is a large modern ſtructure.

The COUNTY HALL for Middleſex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front toward the Green is compoſed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilaſters, ſupported by a ruſticated baſement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, repreſenting Juſtice and Mercy. In the centre, is a medallion of his Majeſty, decorated with feſtoons of laurel and oak leaves; and, at the extremities, are medallions of the Roman faſces and ſword, the emblems of

* Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the Letters of Provoſt Bailie of Scotland, 1641.

† Before the year 1711, the Court-hall, or Bury, as it was called, was held at Alderman's Bury, ſo denominated from the meeting of the Aldermen there.

Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs was by the masterly hand of Nolliken.

Doctors Commons, or the College of Civilians, is situated to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

The Tower, to the east of London Bridge, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which inclose several streets, beside the building properly called the Tower. Here are some artillery; a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; a horse armoury, in which are fifteen figures of our Kings on horseback; and the civil branch of the Office of Ordnance. Here are likewise the crown and other regalia, the Mint, and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It contains one parish church, and is under the command of a Constable and Lieutenant Governor. The Tower was a palace during 500 years; but ceased to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The most ancient part, called the White Tower, was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. It is vulgarly attributed to Julius Cæsar; and to this the poet thus alludes:

> Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
> With many a foul and midnight murder fed,*
> Revere his consort's faith,† his father's fame,‡
> And spare the meek usurper's holy head.§
>
> Gray.

The Horse Guards, a light and elegant structure, was rebuilt in 1754, at the expence of 30,000l. It stands opposite the Banqueting House. It contains apartments for the Officers and Privates of the Life Guards, a troop of which constantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the Army are occasionally held.

* Henry VI. George Duke of Clarence, Edward V. his brother, &c.
† Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI.
‡ Henry V.
§ Henry VI.

The

The ORDNANCE OFFICE, for the Military department, is a handſome building in St. Margaret's Street, Weſtminſter.

The ADMIRALTY, rebuilt in the late reign by Ripley, is a large ſtructure, the clumſineſs of which is veiled, in ſome degree, by a handſome ſcreen, deſigned by Adam. Here the higher departments of the buſineſs of the Navy are tranſacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have houſes. On the top of this building a telegraph is juſt erected, for the ſpeedy communication of intelligence between London and Dover.

OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

The ROYAL EXCHANGE, the reſort of all the nations of the world, riſes before us with the full majeſty of commerce. Whether we conſider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vaſt concerns tranſacted within its walls, we are equally ſtruck with its importance. The original ſtructure was built, in 1567, by Sir Thomas Greſham, one of the greateſt merchants in the world, after the model of that of Antwerp. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth went to the Bourſe, as it was then called, viſited every part, and then, by ſound of trumpet, proclaimed it the Royal Exchange. Being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its preſent form, by the City and the Company of Mercers, at the expence of 80,000l. and was opened in 1669. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the ſouth ſide riſe a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a graſshopper, the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham. The inſide of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is ſurrounded by piazzas, forming walks, to ſhelter the merchants, in bad weather. Above the arches of theſe piazzas in an entablature extending round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of each of the four ſides. Under that on the north are the king's arms, on the ſouth thoſe of the city, on the eaſt thoſe of Sir Thomas Greſham, and on the weſt thoſe of the Mercers' company. In theſe intercolumniations are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the ſtatues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the centre of the area is a ſtatue of Charles II, in a Roman habit, encompaſſed with iron rails. This a new ſtatue, by Bacon, placed here

in

in 1792, in the room of another of that King. In this area the merchants meet every day. These merchants are disposed in separate classes, each of which have their particular station, called their walk.

The BANK OF ENGLAND, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle Street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the business was carried on in Grocer's Hall. The front is a kind of vestibule; the base is rustic, and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which, ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London, are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268 (when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandise in London, came only to 75l. 6s. 10d.) to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126l.

The EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726. The front is very confined; but it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. What would be the reflections of an old Roman, could he rise from the slumber of ages, and revisit this island, which his compatriots then considered as beyond the boundaries of the world,* and a voyage of difficulty and danger†, should

* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. Virg.

A race of men from all the world disjoin'd. Dryden.

† Servës iturum Cæsarem in ultimos.
Orbis Britannos. Hor.

Propitious guard our Cæsar, who explores
His vent'rous way to farthest Britain's shores. Francis.

he behold this ſtructure, and be informed that it was the capital, as it were, of a republic of commercial Sovereigns, who poſſeſſed extenſive territories in diſtant regions of the globe, maintained vaſt armies, engaged in bloody and expenſive wars, and now created, now dethroned, and now reſtored the mighty chiefs of nations!—The fact would appear incredible: the appearance of this ſtructure, at leaſt, would nor vouch for the truth of it; for, as Mr. Pennant juſtly obſerves, "It is not worthy of the Lords of Hindooſtan."

The South Sea House is a noble building, with two ſpacious rooms for tranſacting the buſineſs of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a lofty, ſpacious, and particularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, ſurpaſſing any room of the kind in the Bank of England.

The General Post Office is ſituated in Lombard Street. As a building, it merits no diſtinction.

Somerset Place, a ſtupendous and magnificent ſtructure, on the ſite of one of the moſt beautiful remains of the architecture of the ſixteenth century, was begun to be built, according to the plan of the late Sir William Chambers, when the nation was engaged in a war with America, France, and Spain. The deſign, in erecting this fabrick, was to bring together the moſt conſiderable public offices. Accordingly, here are now the following offices: the Auditors of Impreſts, Clerk of the Eſtreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaſter and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horſe Duty, Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage Coach Duty, Stamp, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence offices.

The King's barge houſes are likewiſe comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the Barge-maſter; beſide houſes for the Treaſurer, the Pay-Maſter, and ſix Commiſſioners of the Navy; for three Commiſſioners of the Victualling and their Secretary; for one Commiſſioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a Secretary, or ſome other acting officer, for a Porter, and their families.

The

The front of this ſtructure, toward the Strand, conſiſts of a rich and ornamental baſement, ſupporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and Attic ſtory. In this front, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and for the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a ſpacious quadrangle, on each ſide of which, to the eaſt and weſt, a ſtreet is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried.

The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finiſhed, will extend about 1100 feet. This terrace, which is unparalleled for grandeur, and beauty of view, is ſupported on a rough ruſtic baſement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand ſemicircular arch in the middle of the baſement, is that intended for the reception of the King's barges. The length of the arcade is happily relieved by projections, diſtinguiſhed by ruſticated columns of the Ionic order.

The ſouth or principal front, erected on this terrace, conſiſts of a ruſtic baſement, over which the Corinthian order prevails.

The TREASURY, which has a noble elevated front, is ſituated near the Parade in St. James's Park. Gloomy and maſſy paſſages lead through into Downing-Street and Whitehall. What is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the Cabinet Miniſters.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Of this huge, ponderous reſidence of the Lord Mayors of the City, Mr. Pennant is content to obſerve, in the words of Pope's character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlaſting fame." It is built of Portland ſtone, and has a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the ſame order being continued in pilaſters, both under the pediment and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is very maſſy, and built in ruſtic; and on each ſide riſes a flight of ſteps of conſiderable height, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns ſupport a large angular

pediment, adorned with a noble piece in baſſo relievo, repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the city of London, executed by Sir Robert Taylor. Beneath this portico are two ſeries of windows extending along the whole front; and above this is an Attic ſtory, with ſquare windows, crowned by a baluſtrade. The building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."—The firſt ſtone was laid in 1739; the expence of building it was 42,638l. and the ſum voted for furniſhing it, in 1752, was 4000l.

THE MONUMENT.

This noble column was erected, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666, when the damage occaſioned by the devouring element was eſtimated at 10,716,000l. Is was begun in 1671, and finiſhed in 1677, by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is a baſs-relief by Cibber. It is an emblematical repreſentation of this ſad cataſtrophe; and King Charles is ſeen ſurrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the reſtoring of the city. The inſcription, imputing the calamity to the Papiſts, is now univerſally conſidered as unjuſt: a circumſtance, in courſe to which Pope not improperly alludes:

> Where London's column pointing at the ſkies,
> Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies.

BRIDGES.

London Bridge, to the weſt of the Tower, was firſt built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The preſent ſtone bridge was begun in 1176, and finiſhed in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimenſions, and greatly deformed by the enormous ſterlings, and by houſes on each ſide, which overhung and leaned in a terrible manner. Theſe were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge aſſumed a modern and very noble appearance. But the ſterlings were ſuffered to remain, although they contract the ſpace between the piers ſo greatly, as to occaſion, at the ebb of every tide

tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the loss of innumerable lives.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, universally allowed to be the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 1747; but, on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole of the superstructure is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has thirteen large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. The architect asserted, that the quantity of stone used in this bridge was nearly double to that employed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the whole expence did not exceed 218,800l.

The utility of such a bridge must have been unquestionable, at the time when the design of erecting it was formed; yet such was the contracted policy which then actuated the city of London, that they presented a petition to Parliament against this noble undertaking. Great opposition too was made to the building of a stone bridge. The plan and estimate of one composed of wood was laid before the Commissioners, and favourably received; but, on urging the architect to fix a sum for keeping it in repair, for a certain number of years, he declined making any proposals; notwithstanding which, the wooden project had many friends; and it was only by a small majority in the House of Lords that the plan for a stone bridge was carried. The minority, on this occasion, obtained the appellation of "wooden Peers."

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expence of 152,840l. 3s. 10d. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage, way 28, and of the foot-paths seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The Ionic

pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear singularly light and beautiful from the River. These columns support recesses, for foot passengers, in the balustrades of the bridge. This noble structure is built of Portland stone; but its decay is already too visible, while Westminster Bridge has stood half a century without receiving the smallest injury from time. London and Westminster, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other spot with more advantage than from this bridge.

MUSEUMS.

The British Museum, which is open to the public gratis, according to a prescribed form of rules,* was founded by Parliament, in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, who directed his executors to offer to the public, his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000l. This offer being accepted, the noble building called Montague House, which had been built by the first Duke of Montague, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased for 10,000l. the MSS. collected by Edward Harley first Earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections

* Such literary gentlemen as desire to study in it, are to give in their names and places of abode, signed by one of the officers, to the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruse any books of manuscripts, which are brought to them by the messenger, as soon as they come to the reading-room, in the morning at nine o'clock; and this order lasts six moths, after which they may have it renewed. There are some curious manuscripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruse, unless they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.—Those who come to see the curiosities, are to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who strikes them off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner: In May, June, July, and August, forty-five are admitted on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Monday and Friday fifteen are admitted at four in the afternoon, and fifteen at six. The other eight months in the year forty-five are admitted, in three different companies, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at nine, eleven, and one o'clock.

made

made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. His late Majesty presented to it the libraries of the Kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII; and his present Majesty, an interesting collection of the tracts published in the reigns of Charles I and II. Antiquities brought from Italy were purchased by Parliament, for 8,410l. in 1762: and many benefactions have augmented the library, particularly those of the late eccentric Edward Wortley Montague, and of our philosophical Envoy at Naples, Sir William Hamilton, K. B. The late Rev. Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vandyck, preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always sent here.—This Museum is under the direction of forty-two Trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, beside fifteen elected by the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter.

The Leverian Museum is situated in Great Surry Street, on the south side of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent and instructive Museum was collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and contains the most astonishing collection of specimens in every branch of natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. Sir Ashton having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of this Museum by a lottery, to consist of 36,000 tickets, at a guinea each, found so little avidity in the public to adventure, that he had sold no more than 8,000 tickets when the appointed time of drawing arrived; the event of which proved very unfortunate to him, for this invaluable treasure was transferred to the possessor of two tickets only, James Parkinson Esq. who, by his elegant disposition of the Museum in the present building, erected, on purpose for its reception, appears to have well merited his good fortune.

Another Museum, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter,

Hunter, who built a ſpacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill Street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue ſo for thirty years from the time of his death in 1783.

In a large volume, devoted ſolely to the Metropolis, we might have given a minute deſcription of the Inns of Court, the Colleges, the Societies of Artiſts and Learned Men, the Public Schools, the Places of Diverſion, the Public Halls, Hoſpitals, and Priſons; but as the principal deſign of this Work is to ſerve as a companion to the reader, in his excurſions into the country round London, our limits will not permit us to be more copious: and we ſhall, therefore, mention the principal remaining objects in the Metropolis in a very curſory way.

Of the Inns of Court, or Societies for the Study of the Law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Theſe are very ſpacious, and have large gardens, which, at certain times of the day, are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants' Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples' Inn.

The College of Phyſicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick Lane, was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, and on the ſummit of the centre is the cock, the bird of Æſculapius.—Greſham College, erected in 1581, by Sir Thomas Greſham, for ſeven Profeſſors in divinity, civil law, aſtronomy, geometry, rhetoric, phyſic, and muſic, ſtood on the ſite of the preſent Exciſe Office: but, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the Profeſſors were allowed an additional 50l. a year, in lieu of their apartments in the College. Theſe profeſſorſhips are now mere ſinecures.—Sion College, near London Wall, was founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White. It is governed by a Preſident, two Deans, and four Aſſiſtants; and all the Clergy within the bills of mortality are its Fellows. Here is a large library for their uſe, and almſhouſes for ten men and ten women.

The Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy of Artiſts, have noble apartments in Somerſet Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures,

Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handſome houſe in the Adelphi; in the great room of which is a fine ſeries of paintings by Mr. Barry.

Of the Public Seminaries, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Weſtminſter School, adjoining the Abbey, and, though not originally founded, yet nobly endowed by Queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Dean Colet; the Charter Houſe, founded, about the ſame time, both for a ſchool and hoſpital, by Thomas Sutton, Eſq. and a School, in Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street, founded, in 1561, by the company of Merchant Taylors.

With reſpect to the Places of Diverſion, the Opera Houſes have been remarkably unfortunate: that in the Hay-market, called the King's Theatre, having been deſtroyed by fire, on the 17th of June 1789; and the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, the moſt magnificent ſtructure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of Operas, having met with a ſimilar fate, on the 14th of January 1792. Both, however, have been ſince rebuilt; as have the two Theatres Royal in Covent Garden and Drury Lane. For the dramatic entertainments in Summer, is a ſmall Theatre Royal in the Hay-market. Sadler's Wells, near Iſlington, for pantomimes and rope-dancing; Aſtley's Amphitheatre, near Weſtminſter Bridge (burnt down, Aug. 24, 1794, but rebuilt) and the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, both for equeſtrian exerciſes, and other amuſements, meet with conſiderable ſucceſs. For the higher ranks of life, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Hanover Square; the Freemaſon's Tavern in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.—Ranelagh and Vauxhall are deſcribed in the following Tour.

Of the Public Halls, the moſt diſtinguiſhed, in point of architecture, are Surgeons' Hall in the Old Bailey; Goldſmiths' Hall, Foſter-Lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch Street; and Fiſhmongers' Hall, near London Bridge. We mention Stationers' Hall, in Ludgate Street, and Apothecaries' Hall, near Bridge Street, Blackfriars, becauſe, in the former, a great trade is carried on in almanacks and ſchool-books;

books; and, in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no prescriptions are made up.

The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate Street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute; Bethlem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics; St. Luke's in Old Street Road, also for lunatics; St. Thomas's, in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame; and for the same purpose are Guy's Hospital, adjoining; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road; the Middlesex Hospital, near Berners Street; the Westminster Infirmary, near Petty France; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate Street; the Small Pox Hospital, at Pancras; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions. A great number of Dispensaries, for the relief of the poor, have been lately established, by voluntary contributions, for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a Physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants.

Of Prisons there are a melancholy number: the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, in Giltspur-Street; the Fleet Prison, for Debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose, and for the prisoners of the court; the Penitentiary House, in Cold Bath Fields; and a new County Gaol and Sessions House for Surry, at Newington Butts.

Some of the Squares and Streets in the Metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur are long, spacious, and airy.

The principal Squares are Bedford Square, Berkeley Square, Bloomsbury Square, Cavendish Square, Finsbury Square,

Square, Fitzroy Square, Golden Square, Grosvenor Square, Hanover Square, Leicester Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Manchester Square, Portman Square, Queen's Square Bloomsbury, Red Lion Square, St. James's Square, Soho Square, &c.—Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace, to whatever criticism it may be liable in point of architecture, is the admiration of foreigners for the noble view which it affords of the River, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth.

Such, on a very cursory view of it, is the Metropolis of Great Britain; to the extent, opulence, and splendour of which many causes have contributed. These we cannot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin. "The broad stream of the Thames," says that ingenious writer, "flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance, whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few.

"Its situation with regard to the circumstance of navigation is equally well chosen: had it been placed lower on the Thames, beside being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been more liable to insults from foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and

and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries; and to this circumstance the nation is indebted for a great nursery of seamen, not depending upon foreign commerce; which is a principal source of its naval superiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose.

"London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits, arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is at the same time the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay.

"Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000."

AMBULATOR;

OR, A

TOUR ROUND LONDON.

☞ The Diſtances on the Kent Roads are computed from London Bridge; the Croydon, Reigate, and Epſom Roads from Weſtminſter Bridge; the Kingſton Road from the Stone's End in the Borough; the Brentford Road from Hyde Park Corner; the Uxbridge and Edgware Roads from Tyburn Turnpike; the Barnet Road from where Hickes Hall ſtood in St. John Street; the Ware Road from Shoreditch Church; and the Eſſex Road from Whitechapel Church.

A

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles from St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakſpeare, the only Engliſhman that obtained the papal dignity. Such was the unbounded pride of this pontiff, who aſſumed the name of Adrian IV, that, when the Emperor, Frederic I, went to Rome, in 1155, to receive the imperial diadem, the Pope inſiſted that he ſhould proſtrate himſelf, kiſs his feet, hold his ſtirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. Frederic did not ſubmit to this without reluctance; and, as he took hold of the wrong ſtirrup, he obſerved, that "he had not yet been taught the profeſſion of a groom." On a ſubſequent diſpute, this Pope wrote a letter to the degraded Monarch, which diſplays the deteſtable pretenſions of the court of Rome, in thoſe gloomy ages: "Whatever you have as Emperor, you have from us; for, as Pope Zacharias tranſferred the Empire from the Greeks to the Germans, ſo can

we transfer it from the Germans to the Greeks. It is in our power to bestow it upon whom we will. Besides, we are appointed by God to rule over kingdoms and nations, that we may destroy, pluck up, build, plant, &c."—Yet did this haughty Pope leave his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.—Langley Bury, near this village, was built by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who bequeathed it to Sir John Filmer, Bart. It is the residence of Mr. Baron Hotham. *See Cecil Lodge.*

ACTON, a village, five miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge. The parish is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of oak timber it produced; *ac*, in the Saxon language, signifying *an oak*; and the hedge-rows still abound with that tree. Half a mile from East Acton, are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the present century, were in great repute for their medicinal virtues. The assembly-room was then a place of very fashionable resort; and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during the summer season. These wells have long ago lost their celebrity, fashion and novelty having given the preference to springs of the same nature, at a greater distance from the metropolis. The site of the wells is the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and the assembly-room, being nearly in ruins, is about to be converted into two tenements. At Acton resided Francis Lord Rous, one of Cromwell's Peers; and, on the site of his house, now stands a modern mansion, called the Bank House, the property of Samuel Wegg, Esq. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine, resided also, many years, in a house* near the church, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached; having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the church of England. The great and good Sir Matthew Hale was his contemporary at Acton, and very intimate with him. This is the more pleasing to observe, as that age was not remarkable for religious

* This house was purchased, some years ago, by Mr. Wegg, and pulled down.

moderation.

moderation. The celebrated parliamentary general Skippon resided also in a house near the church, which is now the property of James Stratton, Esq.

On the left hand of the entrance of the village from London are the house and extensive grounds of Lieutenant General Morris. Among several monuments in the church, is one to the memory of Anne Lady Southwell, who died in 1636. On each side of the monument hangs a wooden tablet, inscribed with panegyrical verses, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

> The *South* wind blew upon a springing *well*,
> Whose waters flow'd, and the sweet stream did swell
> To such a height of goodness, &c. &c.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent-charge of 20s. per ann. to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor.

ADDINGTON, a village, three miles to the E. of Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, about 25 in number. In this parish is Addington Place, the handsome seat of James Trecothick, Esq. who is Lord of the Manor of Addington, and holds it by the tenure of making his Majesty a mess of pottage at his coronation.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, near Croydon, a handsome seat, the property of Captain Charles Clarke, is let to Lord Hawkesbury for his life. His Lordship has not only beautified the house, but greatly improved the plantations. On the east front of the house is this inscription in Roman capitals: "Non faciam vitio culpave minorem—I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine."

ALBAN's, St. an ancient borough in Herts, 21 miles from London. It is seated on the Ver, a N. W. branch of the Coln; and it has its name from St. Alban, who was born here of Pagan parents, but, having been converted to the Christian faith, was the first martyr in England, and

was interred on a hill in the neighbourhood. A monaſtery was erected, and dedicated to him by King Offa. This town is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beſide the ancient abbey church, called St. Alban's, which is now a pariſh church, having been purchaſed by the inhabitants of Edward VI. for 400l.

In this ancient edifice is the effigy of Offa, on his throne, with a Latin inſcription, thus tranſlated:

> The founder of this church, about the year 793,
> Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne
> Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

The ſhrine of St. Alban ſtood on the eaſt part of the church; and this inſcription is ſtill to be ſeen: "St. Albanus Verolamenſis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii 293."

In the ſouth aiſle is the monument of Humphry (brother to Henry V) commonly diſtinguiſhed by the title of the Good Duke of Glouceſter. The inſcription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, and is thus tranſlated:

> Interr'd within this conſecrated ground,
> Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
> Good Humphry, Gloſter's Duke, who well could ſpy
> Fraud couch'd within the blind impoſtor's eye.
> His country's light, the ſtate's rever'd ſupport,
> Who peace and riſing learning deign'd to court;
> Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
> Her ample ſchools with ſacred influence grac'd:
> Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
> Both to herſelf, her King, and country vile;
> Who ſcarce allow'd his bones this ſpot of land:
> Yet ſpite of envy ſhall his glory ſtand.

In 1703, in digging a grave, a vault was diſcovered, with a leaden coffin, in which his body was preſerved entire, by a kind of pickle; but the fleſh was waſted from the legs, the pickle at that end being dried up.

Coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up on the ſite of Verulam, are depoſited in the veſtry.

Not

Not the leaſt veſtige remains of Offa's magnificent abbey, except the church, and the gateway, a large ſquare building. A murder was the true ſource of Offa's munificence: he invited Ethelbert, Prince of the Eaſt Angles, to his court, on pretence of marrying him to his daughter, beheaded him, and ſeized his dominions. The *pious* Offa had recourſe to the uſual expiation of murder in thoſe melancholy ages, the founding of a monaſtery.

To the ſouth of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and houſe of St. Julian, founded for lazars by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illuſtrious Viſcount St. Alban's, (more commonly, but erroneouſly, ſtyled Lord Bacon) whoſe effigy is in alabaſter, with a Latin inſcription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban's, or, by more conſpicuous titles, of ſciences the light, of eloquence the law, ſat thus: who, after all natural wiſdom and ſecrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, 'Let compounds be diſſolved!' in the year of our Lord 1626, of his age 66. Of ſuch a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer, placed this monument.

This panegyric, as it reſpects the literary character only of this great man, will be univerſally allowed; and the gratitude of the faithful old ſervant, thus extended beyond the grave, will be ever pleaſing to a virtuous mind: but we muſt here ſubjoin two poetical characters of this philoſopher, as awful leſſons of inſtruction to all who contemplate ſplendid talents, without adverting to the ſuperior ſplendour of moral excellence.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhin'd
The wiſeſt, brightſt, meaneſt of mankind. POPE.

Thine is a Bacon, hapleſs in his choice,
Unfit to ſtand the civil ſtorm of ſtate,
And through the rude barbarity of courts,
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward ſtill
To urge his courſe: him for the ſtudious ſhade
Kind Nature form'd; deep, comprehenſive, clear,

Exact, and elegant; in one rich ſoul,
Plato, the Stagyrite, and Tully join'd.
The great deliverer he! who, from the gloom
Of cloiſter'd monks, and jargon-teaching ſchools,
Led forth the true Philoſophy, there long
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
And definitions void: he led her forth,
Daughter of Heaven! that, ſlow-aſcending ſtill,
Inveſtigating ſure, the chain of things,
With radiant finger points to Heaven again. THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's ſtood one of the magnificent croſſes, erected by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A building was erected in its ſtead, in 1703, which retains the name of "The Croſs."

On the river is a curious mill, erected for the purpoſe of poliſhing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory of Meſſrs. Gill and Maxey. On its banks alſo is Holywell Houſe, the ſeat of Counteſs Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, who here founded nine almſhouſes for thirty-ſix perſons. In Holywell Houſe is preſerved the portrait of the Ducheſs, in white, exquiſitely handſome. "In this," obſerves Mr. Pennant, "are not the leaſt veſtiges of her diabolical paſſions, the torments of her Queen, her huſband, and herſelf."—On aſcending into the town, up Fiſhpool Street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon Princes are ſuppoſed to have taken great pleaſure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the ſpot; which occaſioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addreſſing the river Ver, ſays:

Thou ſaw'ſt great burden'd ſhips through theſe thy vallies paſs,
Where now the ſharp-edged ſithe ſhears up thy ſpringing graſs;
And where the ſeal and porpoiſe us'd to play,
The graſshopper and ant now lord it all the day.

Near the town is a Roman fortification, ſuppoſed to have been the camp of Oſtorius, the Proprætor: the common people call it "The Oyſter Hills." But Mr. Pennant, who calls this *bury* or mount, Oſterhill, conjectures it to have been the ſite of the Saxon palace at Kingſbury.

St. Alban's

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455, over Henry VI, by Richard Duke of York; the first battle fought in that famous quarrel, which lasted thirty years, and is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated, almost entirely, the ancient nobility of England. In 1461, a second battle was fought here, in which Queen Margaret defeated the great Earl of Warwick.

ALBINS, in the parish of Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, 16 miles from London, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, is ascribed to Inigo Jones: "but," says Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings." The house is handsome, has large rooms and rich ceilings, but all entirely of the King James's Gothic."

ALBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Chesthunt, the seat of John Russell, Esq. part of whose garden is inclosed by a fragment of the wall which surrounded Theobalds Park.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, 21 miles from London, famous for giving rise to the New River, which, proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great abundance. In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of F. Franco, Esq. and the house and gardens of Mrs. Wood. These gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem called "Amwell." In the churchyard, is the following curious epitaph:

> That which a Being was, what is it? show:
> That Being which it was, it is not now.
> To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
> That which now is not, shall a Being be.

ANKERWYKE HOUSE, the seat of Simon Harcourt, Esq. is situated in the parish of Wraysbury, Bucks, on the side of the Thames opposite Runny Mead. It was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II.

ANKERWYKE PURNISH, delightfully situate on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham, is the seat of Lord Shuldham, during the life of his Lady, the widow of Simon Harcourt,

Harcourt, Esq.—Near it was the house of Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill; but not a trace of it remains.

ASCOT HEATH, six miles from Windsor, on the road to Bagshot, is a celebrated race-ground, on which the King's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for, and many other plates and sweep-stakes, that usually constitute five days sport. These races commence a fortnight after Whitsuntide, and are frequently attended by the Royal Family. Near the course is the lodge for his Majesty's huntsmen, where the royal stag-hounds are kept. This fine heath is thus noticed by an ingenious poet:

As my devious course I steer,
Fancy, in fairy vision clear,
Bids, to beguile my 'tranced eyes,
Past joys in sweet succession rise:
Refreshing airs she bids me breathe
Where, Ascot, thine enchanting heath,
Impregnated with mild perfume,
Bares its broad bosom's purple bloom;
Gives me to view the splendid crowd,
The high-born racer neighing loud,
The manag'd steeds that side by side
Precede the glittering chariot's pride,
Within whose silken coverture
Some peerless Beauty sits secure,
And, fatal to the soul's repose,
Around her thrilling glances throws.

ASCOT PLACE, on the side of Ascot Heath, near Winkfield, is a modern well-built edifice, erected by the late Andrew Lindegreen, Esq.

ASHFORD, a village near Staines, in Middlesex, in which is the seat of Mr. Shaw. On Ashford Common are frequent reviews, chiefly of cavalry.

ASHTED, a village 2¼ miles beyond Epsom, in which is the handsome seat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, after his marriage with the Hon. Miss Howard, sister of Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

BAGNIGGE

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BAGNIGGE WELLS, a noted place of public entertainment, (much reſorted to by the lower ſort of tradeſmen) is ſituated in the pariſh of Pancras, in the valley between the New-River-Head, and the Foundling Hoſpital. It was opened about the year 1767, in conſequence of the diſcovery of two ſprings of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, the reſidence of the Earl of Cheſterfield. The approach to it is by an avenue of ſtately firs.

BANCROFT's beautiful Almſhouſes, School, and Chapel, on the N. ſide of the Mile-end road, in the pariſh of Stepney, were erected in 1735, purſuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28000l. for purchaſing a ſite, and erecting and endowing the building; a not uncommon expedient this, to compound with Heaven for a life of rapine and extortion. This man was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he roſe to be ſenior officer, often ſold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the ſake of ſeniority; and living to be old, he got a conſiderable ſum of money by this practice, by informations, and ſummoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor, upon the moſt trifling occaſions.

The almſhouſes are for 24 poor old men, who were allowed by the founder's will 8l. per ann. and coals; but the improvements in the eſtate have allowed the penſions to be augmented to 18l. per ann. The ſchool-room is for 100 boys, with dwelling-houſes for two maſters. The boys, who are appointed by the Draper's company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of 7 and 10, and ſuffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by the will 4l. for an apprentice fee, or 2l. 10s. to fit them for ſervice*.

* In the founder's will (which, as well as the rules and orders for the penſioners and boys, is in print) is the following ſingular clauſe: "My body I deſire may be embalmed within ſix days after my death, and my entrails to be put into a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault next

This ſtructure occupies three ſides of a ſpacious quadrangle. In the N. ſide are the chapel, the ſchool, and the dwelling-houſes for the maſters; the former having a handſome ſtone portico of the Ionic order. On the E. and W. ſides are the habitations of the penſioners.

BANSTED, a village between Darking and Croydon. Lady Tryon's Park here was famous for walnuts, and there are abundance of them ſtill; but her Ladyſhip has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Banſted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, on account of the pleaſant ſeats, the proſpect on both ſides of the Thames; and the fineneſs of the turf, covered with a ſhort graſs, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though ſmall, remarkable for its ſweetneſs: but the plough has made ſuch encroachments upon it, that the paſtures and flocks are greatly diminiſhed. Dyer, deſcribing the ſituation moſt proper for ſheep, ſays:

> Such are the downs of Banſted, edg'd with woods
> And towery villas.

On theſe downs is a four-mile courſe for horſe-races, which is much frequented. *See The Oaks.*

BARKING, a market town in Eſſex, 7 miles from London, on the river Roding, and a creek on the Thames, had once a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675. It ſtood on the N. ſide of the churchyard; and a gateway, and a conſiderable part of the wall, are ſtill viſible. In this pariſh is Biſrons, the ſeat of Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq. and, in the road to Dagenham, is Eaſtbury Houſe, an ancient ſtructure, ſuppoſed to have been built by Sir William Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the eſtate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the diſcovery of the gunpowder plot was owing to a miſtake, in delivering a letter which was deſigned for Lord *Monteagle*, to an in-

next the ſame, as ſhall be moſt convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with ſtrong hinges, neither to be nailed, ſcrewed, locked down, or faſtened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk."

habitant

habitant of this houſe named *Montagu*. In this pariſh alſo is the celebrated Fairlop oak; and its boundaries include Claybury Hill, the ſeat of James Hatch, Eſq. near Woodford Bridge, and Aubury Hall, the villa of William Raikes, Eſq. near Barking Side. *See Fairlop*.

BARNES, a village in Surry, on the Thames, ſix miles from London. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouſes: it is now the reſidence of the Marquis de Chabe, a French emigrant. The church is an ancient ſtructure. On the outſide of the S. wall is a ſtone tablet, incloſed by pales; and ſome roſe trees are planted on each ſide of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward *Roſe*, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchaſe of an acre of land, on condition that the pales ſhould be kept up, and the roſe trees preſerved. A quarter of a mile from the church, is

BARN ELMS, ſo called from its majeſtic trees, the theme of many a paſtoral poet. It conſiſts of two houſes only. The firſt is an ancient manſion, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy. In this houſe lived and died Jacob Tonſon, the Bookſeller, who built a gallery near it, for the occaſional accommodation of a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; ſo denominated from Chriſtopher Kat, the landlord, at whoſe houſe the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verſes for the toaſting-glaſſes of the club, which, as they are preſerved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; Lady Carliſle, Lady Eſſex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery, Tonſon placed the portraits of all the members of the club. Theſe have been removed to Hartingfordbury, the ſeat of Samuel Baker, Eſq. near Hertford; but the gallery remains, and the houſe is the reſidence of Mr. Ackland. The other houſe, is the Manor houſe. Queen Elizabeth, who had a leaſe of it, granted her intereſt in it to Sir Francis Walſingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the Queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Eſſex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney)

Sydney) resided frequently at Barn Elms*. This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. who enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings; and it is now the jointure and residence of Lady Hoare. In the dining parlour and drawing-room are some good pictures, particularly two admirable landscapes by G. Poussin. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste. At Barn Elms, Cowley, the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

BARNET, a market town in Herts, 11 miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here: the word *Cheap* being an ancient word for a market. The church is a chapel of ease to East Barnet. Barnet is remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. to commemorate this great event; which Dugdale, and others, however, think was at Friarn Barnet in Middlesex.

BARNET, EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetstone, formerly much frequented on acount of its medicinal

* Mr. Heydegger, Master of the Revels to George II, was, for some time, the tenant of this house. His Majesty gave him notice, that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his Majesty with a specimen of his art. The Kings attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with difficulty that he found his way up the avenue to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be angry that Heydegger should be so ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his Majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The King laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment.

spring,

ſpring, on a neighbouring common. Here is Mount Pleaſant, the ſeat of William Wroughton, Eſq. and the villas of Joſeph Kingſton, Eſq. and Mr. Tempeſt; the latter the property of Mrs. Willis.

BARNET FRIARN, a village of Middleſex, between Finchley and Whetſtone. This pariſh includes the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and half that of Whetſtone. The manor-houſe, a very ancient ſtructure, near the church, is held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by John Bacon, Eſq. who has ſome portraits here of the Bacon family, among which are the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one ſaid to be Roger Bacon. He has alſo the original caſt of Roubiliac's buſt of Handel, over which is placed a portrait of Charles Jennings, Eſq. who compiled the words of many of his oratorios.—Haliwick Houſe, in this pariſh, is the property of Richard Down, Eſq.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four miles from London, remarkable as the birthplace of Henry St. John, Viſcount Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751. The family ſeat was a venerable ſtructure, which contained forty rooms on a floor. The manor was purchaſed for the preſent Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 15 years after, the greateſt part of the houſe was pulled down. On the ſite of the demoliſhed part, are erected the horizontal air-mill, and malt diſtillery, of Meſſrs. Hodgſon, Weller, and Allaway. The part left ſtanding forms a dwelling-houſe for Mr. Hodgſon, one of whoſe parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite ſtudy of Pope, the ſcene of many a literary converſation between him and his friend St. John. —The air-mill, now uſed for grinding malt for the diſtillery, was built above ſix years ago, for the grinding of linſeed. The deſign was taken from that of another, on a ſmaller ſcale, conſtructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the baſe, and 45 at the top. The outer part conſiſts of 96 ſhutters, 80 feet high, and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and ſhut in the manner of Venetian blinds. In the inſide, the main ſhaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the ſails, which conſiſt of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly,

pendicularly, and of the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected, like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal.

In the E. end of the church, (which was very neatly rebuilt a few years ago) is a window, in which are three portraits; the first, that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor (by her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII; the second the portrait of that Monarch; and the third, that of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire (father of Queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family.—In this church is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon's. A panegyrical epitaph mentions his "zeal to maintain the liberty, and restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain." The best comment on this are the words of his great admirer, the Earl of Chesterfield: "The relative, political, and commercial interests of every country in Europe, and particularly of his own, are better known to Lord Bolingbroke, than to any man in it; but *how steadily he has pursued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy.*" Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East India Captain in the reign of Charles II, relates, that being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure,

as

as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines:

> Alone, unarm'd, a tygre he oppreſs'd,
> And cruſh'd to death the monſter of a beaſt,
> Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot, ſome wounded, ſome he ſlew;
> Diſperſt the reſt: What more could Sampſon do?

Batterſea has been long famous for the fineſt aſparagus. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free ſchool for twenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelſea.

BAYSWATER, a ſmall hamlet, in the pariſh of Paddington, one mile from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens here were, about 25 years ago, the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, and prepared from them his tinctures, eſſences, &c. The reſervoir at Bayſwater was intended for the ſupply of Kenſington palace, and the property was granted to the proprietors of the Chelſea water-works, on their engaging to keep the baſin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-Park wall near Knightſbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayſwater belongs to the city of London, and ſupplies the houſes in and about Bond Street, which ſtand upon the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hoſpital, inſtituted in 1752, for delivering poor women, married or unmarried, was removed here, in 1791, from its former ſituation near Cumberland Street.

BEACONSFIELD, a market-town in Bucks, in the road to Oxford, 23 miles from London, has ſeveral fine ſeats in its vicinity. *See Bulſtrode, Butler's Court, Hall Barn, and Wilton Park.*

BEAUMONT LODGE, the ſeat of Henry Griffiths, Eſq. ſituate on an eaſy aſcent, by the ſide of the Thames, at Old Windſor, was the ſeat of the late Duke of Cumberland. It became afterward the property of Thomas Watts, Eſq. of whom it was purchaſed by Governor Haſtings, who ſold it to Mr. Griffiths. This gentleman has built one entire new wing, with correſpondent additions to the other: he has likewiſe raiſed the centre to an equal height. In the front of this is a colonnade, conſiſting of ſix columns and two pi-

laſters, which are raiſed from four pedeſtals, two ſhafts ſpringing out of each baſe. Theſe are from the deſign of Mr. Emlyn, according to his new order of architecture. Under the colonnade, and even with the firſt floor, is a light and elegant balcony, commanding a very pleaſing view of the Thames and of the adjacent country.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is Langley, the ſeat of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart, and Beckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Eſq. At Beckenham alſo is the reſidence of Lord Auckland.

BEDDINGTON, a village, two miles Weſt of Croydon. Here is the ſeat of the ancient family of Carew, which deſcending to Richard Gee, Eſq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conſpiracy. His ſon, Sir Francis, having procured the reverſal of the attainder, purchaſed this eſtate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the manſion-houſe, and planted the gardens with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight*. The Park is ſtill famous for

* Sir Francis ſpared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The firſt orange trees ſeen in England are ſaid to have been planted by him. Aubrey ſays, they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the Biographia, ſpeaking from a tradition preſerved in the family, tell us, they were raiſed by Sir Francis Carew from the ſeeds of the firſt oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preſerved in the winter by a moveable ſhed. They flouriſhed for about a century and a half, being deſtroyed by the hard froſt in 1739—40. In the garden was a pleaſure-houſe, on the top of which was painted the Spaniſh Invaſion. In Auguſt 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a viſit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the ſame month, the enſuing year. The Queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are ſtill pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his Garden of Eden, relating to one of theſe viſits, which ſhews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," ſays he, "with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accompliſhment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his houſe at Beddington, led her majeſty to a cherry-tree, whoſe fruit he had of purpoſe kept back from ripening, at the leaſt one month, after all other cherries had

for walnut-trees. The manor-houſe, ſituate near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three ſides of a ſquare. It was rebuilt in its preſent form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a ſhield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. In the aiſles of the church are ſeveral ſtalls, after the manner of cathedrals. *See Wallington.*

BEECHWOOD, near St. Alban's, the ſeat of Sir John Sebright, Baronet.

BELFONT, a village, 13 miles from London, on the road to Staines. In the churchyard, two yew trees unite to form an arch over the footpath, and exhibit, in ſombre verdure, the date of the year 1704.

BELLHOUSE, the ſeat of the Dowager Lady Dacre, at Aveley, in Eſſex, 20 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury, is ſituated in a well-wooded park, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. The late Lord much improved this noble manſion; and to his ſkill in architecture, Bellhouſe owes the elegant neatneſs of its decorations, from deſigns made by himſelf, and executed under his own inſpection.

BELLHOUSE, the ſeat of the Hon. George Petre, at Hare Street, 18 miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar.

BELLMONT, an elegant villa and park, in the pariſh of Great Stanmore; occupied, at preſent, by John Drummond, Eſq. during the minority of his nephew.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lord Eardley, is ſituated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vaſt extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half diſtant. The river adds greatly to the beauty of the ſcene, which exhibits a very pleaſing landſcape. The ſhips employed in the trade of London

had taken their farewell of England. This ſecret he performed, by ſtraining a tent, or cover of canvaſs, over the whole tree, and wetting the ſame now and then with a ſcoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and ſo, by withholding the ſun beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and, when he was aſſured of her Majeſty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few ſunny days brought them to their full maturity." *Lyſons' Environs of London, Vol. I. Page* 56.

are seen sailing up and down. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. His lordship has very judiciously laid out his grounds. The old house was but small; he, therefore, built a noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing-room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters. The following is a catalogue of them: View of Venice, and ditto with the Doge marrying the Sea, its companion, Canaletti; Time bringing Truth to Light, a sketch, Rubens; the Alchemist, Teniers; Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein; a Landscape, G. Poussin; Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhamer; the Unjust Steward, Quintin Matsys; Noah's Ark, Velvet Brughel; St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci; Van Tromp, Francis Hals; Vulcan, or the Element of Fire, Bassan; Horses, its companion, Wouvermans; two Insides of Churches, small, De Neef; a Dutch Woman and her three Children, More; Rembrandt painting an Old Woman, by himself; a Courtezan and her Gallant, Giorgione; the Golden Age, Velvet Brughel; Snyders, with his Wife and Child, Rubens; Rebecca bringing Presents to Laban, De la Hyre; Boors at Cards, Teniers; the Element of Earth, Jai. Bassan; Marriage in Cana, P. Veronese; two Landscapes, G. Poussin; the Genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer; Beggar Boys at Cards, S. Rosa; Herod consulting the Wise Men, Rembrandt; Marriage of St. Catherine, Old Palma; the Conception, for an altar-piece, Murillo; the Flight into Egypt, its companion, Ditto; Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject, Tintoret; Mars and Venus, P. Veronese; Christ among the Doctors, L. Giordano; Duke of Buckingham's Mistress, her three children, and a Son of Rubens, by himself; a Landscape, Lorrain; Leopold's Gallery, Teniers; Teniers' own Gallery, Ditto.

BENTLEY PRIORY, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, situate on the summit of Stanmore Hill, but in the parish of Harrow. The site of it is supposed to be that of an ancient priory, which, at the dissolution, was converted into a private house. The house, which commands extensive views, was built from the designs of Mr. Soame, by Mr. James Duberly. Of him it was purchased,

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in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made very large additions to it, and converted it into a noble manſion. It is furniſhed with a valuable collection of pictures by old maſters, and a few antique buſts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoiſſeurs. The dining room is 40 feet by 30; the ſaloon and muſic-room are each 50 feet by 30. In the latter are ſeveral portraits of the Hamilton family. In the ſaloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano.—The beautiful plantations contain 200 acres.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, an ancient manſion, long in the poſſeſſion of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, Eſq. bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Robert Bertie, who greatly improved the houſe and grounds. It is now the reſidence of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, between Darking and Reigate, with a caſtle of the ſame name, the ſeat of the late Miſs Judith Tucker. A mile from this is Tranquil Dale, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The ſituation of this charming place ſeems perfectly correſpondent to its appellation; conſecrated, as it were, more particularly, to the lover of rural quiet and contemplation,

> Who, when young Spring protrudes the burſting gems,
> Marks the firſt bud, and ſucks the healthful gale,
> Into his freſhen'd ſoul; her genial hours
> He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
> And not an opening bloſſom breathes in vain. THOMSON.

BETHNAL GREEN, once a hamlet of Stepney, from which it was ſeparated, in 1743, and formed into a diſtinct pariſh, by the name of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. It is ſituated N. W. of the metropolis, extends over a conſiderable part of the ſuburbs, and contains about 490 acres of land, not built upon. The well-known ballad of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green was written in the reign of Elizabeth: the legend is told of the reign of Henry III; and Henry de Montfort, (ſon of the Earl of Leiceſter) who was ſuppoſed to have fallen at the battle of Eveſham, is the hero*. Though it is probable, that the author might have

* Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Vol. II. p. 162.

fixed

fixed upon any other spot, with equal propriety, for the residence of his beggar, the story, nevertheless, seems to have gained much credit in the village, where it decorates not only the signposts of the publicans, but the staff of the parish beadle; and so convinced are some of the inhabitants, that they shew an ancient house on the Green as the palace of the blind beggar*.

BEXLEY, a village, 12 miles from London, to the right of the Dover Road. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a professorship of History at Oxford. In this parish is Hall-Place, the residence of Richard Calvert, Esq. *See Danson Hill.*

BILLERICAY, a market-town in Essex, 23 miles from London. It is seated on a fine eminence, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Kentish hills, with a rich valley, and the river Thames, intervening. It has an ancient chapel; but the mother church is at Great Bursted.

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated heath, in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, five miles from London. It commands some noble prospects: particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the west end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the villas of Richard Hulse, Esq. the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Latham, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Capt. Larkin. But the greatest ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page. It consisted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1775, and left this seat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction to John Cator, Esq. for

* This old mansion, now called Bethnal Green house, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. Kirby, a citizen of London, and is still called in the writings, Kirby Castle. It is now the property of James Stratton, Esq. and has been long appropriated for the reception of insane persons.

22,550l.

22,550l. This gentleman sold it again by auction, in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots*.

In 1780, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water 27 feet deep.

BLACKMORE, a village in Essex, between Ongar and Ingatestone, seven miles from Chelmsford. An ancient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of King Henry the Eighth's pleasure-houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that

* This seat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reader of Canons, near Edgware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000l. It was built by the famous George Bubb Dodington, whom Thomson celebrates in his "Summer," for all the public virtues; whose own Diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman; and whose vanity, at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother, Mr. Henry Grenville, on whose death, the Earl offered to give 200l. a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of this kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the instability of the proud monuments of human grandeur; directing our attention to the consummation of all things, when

> The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
> And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
> Leave not a rack behind. SHAKSPEARE.

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he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural ſon, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerſet, the friend of the gallant and accompliſhed Earl of Surry, whoſe poetry makes ſuch a diſtinguiſhed figure in the literature of the 16th century. This ancient ſtructure was repaired, and ſome additions made to it, about 73 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart. whoſe daughter, Lady Wheate, ſold it to the preſent poſſeſſor, Richard Preſton, Eſq. The river Can, which partly ſurrounds the garden, is ſtill called here *the River Jordan*. Not far from Jericho is Smyth Hall, the ſeat of Charles Alexander Crickitt, Eſq. to whom it was left by his uncle Captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Crickitt has new-fronted this old manſion, in a window of which was ſome fine ſtained glaſs, of great antiquity, repreſenting ancient military figures. Theſe he has carefully preſerved, and formed into a beautiful window for the ſtaircaſe.

BLACKWALL, in Middleſex, between Poplar (to which hamlet it belongs) and the mouth of the river Lea, is remarkable for the ſhipyard and wet dock of John Perry, Eſq. The dock, which is the moſt conſiderable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 19 acres. It can receive 28 large Eaſt Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ſhips of ſmaller burthen, with room to tranſport them from one part of the dock to any other.

On the ſpacious ſouth quay are erected four cranes, for the purpoſe of landing the guns, anchors, quintaledges, and heavy ſtores of the ſhips.

On the eaſt quay, proviſion is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ſhips; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the ſame, with ſpacious warehouſes for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample conveniences for ſtowing and keeping dry the rigging and ſails of the ſhips.

On the weſt quay is erected a building 120 feet in height, for the purpoſe of laying up the ſails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for maſting and diſmaſting the ſhips; whereby the former practice of raiſing ſheers on the deck, ſo injurious to the ſhips, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The firſt ſhip maſted by this machine was the Lord Macartney,

on

on the 25th of October 1791; her whole suit of masts, and bowsprit, being raised and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service.

On each end of the north bank, are erected houses for the watchmen, who have the care of the ships night and day; with cook-rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The basins without the dock-gate are so prepared, that ships are continually laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expence are saved.

Toward the end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a sound and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south.

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the river Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley; the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLECHINGLY, a small borough in Surry, without a market. It is 20 miles from London, and being situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Sussex and the south Downs; and from some of the ruins of the castle, which are still visible, in the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a village near Leatherhead. Here are the fine seats of Sir William Geary, Baronet, and Mr. Lock, and a handsome house belonging to Mr. Laurel. *See Polesden and Norbury Park.*

BOTLEYS, near Chertsey, the elegant new-built villa of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, or STRATFORD BOW, a village in Middlesex, two miles to the E. of London, on the great Essex road. Here is a bridge over the river Lea, said to have been built by Matilda, Queen of Henry the first, and to be the first

stone

ſtone bridge in England*. In common with Stratford, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and many other Stratfords in various parts of the kingdom, it takes the name of *Stratford* from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. Its church, built by Henry II, was a chapel of eaſe to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1740.

BOXHILL, near Darking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the ſouth ſide of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I; but the north part is covered with yews. Theſe groves are interſperſed with a number of little green ſpots and agreeable walks. From the higheſt part of this hill, in a clear day, is a proſpect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Suſſex, quite to the South Downs, near the ſea, at the diſtance of 36 miles. The weſt and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middleſex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs toward Mickleham, the ſublime and beautiful unite in forming a grand and delightful ſcene: we look down, from a vaſt and almoſt perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful incloſures, and ſee the river Mole winding cloſe to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great diſtance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Eckerſall, now the ſeat of Mr. Colvill, and the cottage of J. Bockett, Eſq. called the Grove.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, a celebrated villa, ſeated on the Thames at Hammerſmith†, was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I, by Sir Nicholas Criſpe, Bart. a famous merchant, warrior, and royaliſt, who is ſaid to have been the firſt inventor of the art of making bricks as now practiſed, and to have built this manſion with thoſe materials, at the expence of near 23,000l. It afterward became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful miſtreſs, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actreſs in the reign of Charles II.

* See the hiſtory of this bridge in Lyſons' Environs, Vol. III. p. 489.

† This houſe, although it adjoins to, and is generally eſteemed a part of Hammerſmith, is actually in the Fulham diviſion of the parish of Fulham.

From

From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques: the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the doorcase supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Esq. (to whom his Lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Ailesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his Majesty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been since the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased, in 1792, for 8,5000l. by the Margrave of Anspach, who having abdicated his dominions, in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from that Monarch, a princely revenue. His serene highness married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven, and sister of the Earl of Berkeley. The Margravine's taste is conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the late Frederic, King of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimneypiece, representing, in white marble, the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The antichamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful pieces of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds, by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are also decorated. The gallery, which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the staircase, where the co-

lumns ſtood, in the room of the latter, is a chimneypiece. The ceiling of the gallery is of moſaic-work, ornamented with roſes. Two new ſtaircaſes of ſtone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the ſite of the old ſtaircaſe, the walls of which were painted with ſcripture ſubjects. In the hall, on the ground floor, are the following verſes, written by Lord Melcombe, and placed under a buſt of Comus:

While roſy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus ſpake, or ſeem'd to ſpeak:
"This place, for ſocial hours deſign'd,
"May care and buſineſs never find.
"Come every muſe without reſtraint,
"Let genius prompt, and fancy paint:
"Let mirth and wit, with friendly ſtrife,
"Chaſe the dull gloom that ſaddens life:
"True wit, that firm to virtue's cauſe,
"Reſpects religion and the laws;
"True mirth, that chearfulneſs ſupplies,
"To modeſt ears and decent eyes;
"Let theſe indulge their livelieſt ſallies,
"Both ſcorn the canker'd help of malice,
"True to their country and their friend,
"Both ſcorn to flatter or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conſervatory; and, on the oppoſite ſide, is a writing-cloſet, where are ſome good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-ſide is a ſmall theatre, where the Margravine occaſionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and ſometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer, for their amuſement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-houſe, by a conſervatory of 150 feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the ſite of a colonnade. *See Blackheath.*

BRASTEAD PLACE, between Sevenoaks and Weſterham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Dr. Turton.

BRAY, a village in Berks, on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor, is noted in a famous ſong, for its Vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times, in the reigns of Henry VIII and his three ſucceſſors;

ceſſors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Here is an hoſpital founded in 1627, by William Goddard, Eſq. for 40 poor perſons, who are each allowed a houſe, and eight ſhillings a month. At Braywick, are the ſeats of Mr. Slack, Mr. Pepys, and Major Law. *See Cannon Hall.*

BRENTFORD, a market-town in Middleſex, ſeven miles from London, has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which riſes in the pariſh of Hendon, and here flows into the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Middleſex aſſemble to chooſe their repreſentatives. That part of the town, called Old Brentford, is ſituated in the pariſh of Great Ealing, and is oppoſite Kew-Green. New Brentford is ſituated partly in the pariſh of Hanwell, and forms partly a pariſh of its own name, which contains not more than 200 acres. The chapel of Brentford, which (the tower excepted) was rebuilt in 1764, is ſituated in the centre of the town, and is an appendage to the church of Hanwell.—Here, in 1016, King Edmund Ironſide defeated the Danes with great ſlaughter; and here, in 1642, Charles I. defeated ſome regiments of the Parliamentarians. For his ſervices in this engagement, he created Patrick Ruthen, (Earl of Forth in Scotland) an Engliſh Earl, by the title of Earl of Brentford.

BRENTWOOD, a market-town in Eſſex, on a fine eminence, 18 miles from London, is a hamlet of the pariſh of Southweald, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Near this town is Warley Common, which commands a beautiful proſpect, and is famous for its encampments in time of war.

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handſome ſeat and plantations of John Wielles, Eſq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left hand of the road from London to Chiſlehurſt.

BRITWELL HOUSE, near Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, the ſeat of the late Lady Ravenſworth, upon whoſe death it was purchaſed by Lord Grenville. It is now the reſidence of Lady Camelford.

BROCKET HALL, the magnificent ſeat of Lord Melbourne, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Herts, on the ſite of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family

of Brocket. The manſion, begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his ſon, the preſent proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the moſt elegantly-pictureſque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewiſe executed the beautiful bridge over the ſpacious ſheet of water that enriches the enchanting ſcenery. In this ſeat are many paintings by the firſt maſters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joſhua Reynolds' excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horſe.

BROCKLEY HILL, a fine eminence between Edgware and Elſtree. Here is the handſome ſeat of William Godfrey, Eſq. the views from whoſe ſummer-houſe are very extenſive. In a handſome drawing-room are ſome large pictures faſtened in the pannels, and ſaid to have been part of King Charles's collection*.

BROMLEY, a market-town in Kent, 9¾ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge. The Biſhop of Rocheſter has a palace near the town, where is a mineral ſpring, the water of which has been found to have the ſame qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Biſhop of Rocheſter; and here alſo is a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Biſhop of that ſee, in the reign of Charles II, for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20l. and 50l. a year to the chaplain. This was the firſt endowment of the ſort ever eſtabliſhed in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left 2000l. to this college, and of Biſhop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, enabled the truſtees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. Ten additional houſes, handſomely endowed, for the ſame benevolent purpoſe, are juſt completed, in purſuance of the will of Mrs. Betenſon, of Beckenham. Near the nine mile ſtone, to the right, on a fine commanding ſituation, is Clay Hill, the villa of George Glennie, Eſq. *See Brickley Place and Sundridge Houſe.*

* Among theſe are a whole length of James I; a portrait, ſaid to be that of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, Gondamar; two boys by Murillo. There is likewiſe a group of portraits of the family of William Sharpe, Eſq. who was the proprietor of this houſe; and among theſe is that of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, had once a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its chapel is now the parish church.

BROMPTON, a hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge, remarkable for the salubrity of its air. Hale House, an ancient mansion here, commonly called Cromwell House, is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell*. It is now the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. who married the daughter of the late proprietor, Sir John Fleming, Bart.

Mr. William Curtis has a botanical garden near the Queen's Elm Turnpike, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, on the Fulham road. Subscribers to this garden, at one guinea per annum, are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inspecting the plants, perusing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extensive collection of drawings in Natural History, with liberty to introduce a friend. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to seeds, roots, &c. of a certain value, and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleases. Non-subscribers are admitted on the payment of 2s. 6d.

BROXBURNBURY, the seat and park of Mr. Bosanquet, is situated by the village of Broxburn, near Hoddesdon, in Herts. The house is a noble structure, in the midst of the park; and at a small distance from it are offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees.

BRUCE CASTLE, the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq. at Tottenham, obtained its name from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, one of the ancient possessors of the manor. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when we find it in the possession of Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Esq. and who obstinately refused, for 20 years, to return to him, formed a connexion with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter,

* It appears from Mr. Lysons' accurate statement, that there are no grounds for this tradition. *Vol. III. page* 182.

born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Roſa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his eſtates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townſend; but, being an alien, ſhe could not take the eſtates, and the will having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; ſo that the eſtates eſcheated to the crown. However, a grant of theſe eſtates, confirmed by act of Parliament, was made to Mr. Townſend and his lady, whoſe ſon, Henry Hare Townſend, Eſq. in 1792, ſold all his eſtates here to Mr. Smith. This ſeat is partly ancient and partly modern. Near the houſe, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which ſerves as a dairy.

BULSTRODE, the ſeat of the Duke of Portland, four miles from Beaconsfield, is a noble houſe, containing fine apartments, and ſome pictures by the beſt maſters. The park is peculiarly fortunate in ſituation, by means of contraſt. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of thoſe elegant varieties which are pleaſing to the traveller; and yet this happy ſpot contains not a level acre; it is compoſed of perpetual ſwells and ſlopes, ſet off by ſcattered plantations, diſpoſed in the juſteſt taſte. Bulſtrode was formerly the ſeat of a family of that name, the heireſs of which was mother of Sir Bulſtrode Whitlocke, a celebrated Stateſman and Hiſtorian. It belonged, afterward, to the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefferies; by whoſe attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted by King William to the firſt Earl of Portland.

BURNHAM, a village in Bucks, four miles from Eton, had once a nunnery, built by Richard, ſon of King John. Part of the building is now a farm-houſe, known by the name of Burnham Abbey. *See Britwell Houſe and Dropmore Hill.*

BURNHAM, EAST, a village, about a mile from Burnham. Here is the pleaſant ſeat of Captain Popple, now in the occupation of Mr. Otteley; and here alſo are the villas of Henry Sayer, Eſq. and Mr. Stevenſon.

BURWOOD, *ſee Walton.*

BUSH HILL, a delightful ſpot in the pariſh of Edmonton, 8 miles from London. Here was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or trough, 660 feet in length, for the conveyance of

of the water of the New River, by obviating the inequality of the level. It was supported by arches of various dimensions, and was kept in repair till 1784, soon after which it was removed; a new channel having been contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The site of the wooden trough is within the pleasure grounds of John Blackburne, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburne's seat was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, Baronet, the celebrated projecter of this river, who left it to his son Simon.

On Bush Hill, adjoining Enfield Park, the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and enclosing a part of his garden) are the remains of a circular entrenchment, by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others a British oppidum.

BUSH HILL PARK, the seat of Mrs. Catherine Mellish, is likewise situated on Bush Hill, and commands a pleasing prospect toward Epping Forest. In the hall, is a curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen: the architectural parts are particularly fine. The park, which is ornamented by the beautiful windings of the New River, exhibits some very pleasing scenery, and is said to have been originally laid out by Le Nôtre, a celebrated French gardener. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops."

BUSHY, a village near Watford, in Herts, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called Bushy Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden; the inclosed cornfields seem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges resemble a wilderness; the villages interspersed appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the south east is seen Westminster Abbey; to the south Hampton-Court, and on the south west, Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry.

BUSHY PARK, a royal park, near Hampton-Court, well

well ſtocked with deer. The Counteſs Dowager of Guilford is Ranger. *See Hampton Wick.*

BUTLER's COURT, formerly called Gregories, the ſeat of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, has great ſimilarity in front to the Queen's Palace, and is ſituated in a country, where the proſpects are diverſified by a profuſion of beautiful incloſures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures and ſome valuable marbles.

BYFLEET, a village near Cobham, in Surry, on a branch of the river Mole.

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CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two miles from London, an extenſive pariſh, including Peckham and Dulwich. Here is Camberwell Grove, the villa of Dr. John Coakley Lettſom, which is ſeated on an eminence, commanding a fine proſpect over the metropolis, and of Shooter's Hill, and the hills of Dulwich and Sydenham. Dr. Lettſom has a botanical garden, and a fine collection of exotics.

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chiſlehurſt, the ſeat of Earl Camden, formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who died here. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Alderman Luſhington. Over a well, in the lawn, the late Earl erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the Lantern of Demoſthenes, on the ſame ſcale as the original.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, a venerable ſtructure at Kenſington, was built, in 1612, by Sir Baptiſt Hickes, who had been a Mercer in Cheapſide, and was afterward created Viſcount Campden. Here Queen Anne, when Princeſs of Denmark, reſided five years, with her ſon the Duke of Glouceſter. The young Prince (whoſe puerile amuſements and purſuits were of a military caſt) formed a regiment of boys, who were on conſtant duty at Campden Houſe. This manſion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Eſq. a minor, and is now an eminent ladies boarding-ſchool. In the garden is a remarkable caper tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greateſt part of a century,

tury, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

CANNON HILL, the seat of James Law, Esq. at Braywick, in the parish of Bray. It was the villa of the late Peter Delmé, Esq. Considerable additions have been made to the house and offices by Mr. Law; and the grounds have been much enlarged, and laid out with great taste. The views, in general, are rich, and, in many parts, truly picturesque.

CANONBURY HOUSE, half a mile to the N. E. of Islington church, is supposed to have been a mansion for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is *Canons' House*, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the Canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII, by William Bolton, Prior to this house; his device, a bolt and tun, remaining in several parts of the garden wall. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve, had an annuity of 20l. from this manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterward Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, it was granted to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton; who appears, in consequence of this vast accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever since. Great part of the old mansion has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by modern houses. A brick tower, 17 feet square, and 58 high, remains; and the inside of this retains great part of its primitive appearance.

CANONS, the villa of Patrick O'Kelly, Esq. in the parish of Whitchurch, near Edgware. It is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horse Mas-

que,

que, at the age of 20. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the house, are appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of some famous race horses.

On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the present century, the palace erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still style him, "The Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure, affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that it merits particular attention. The Duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decorations and furniture, cost 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of marble; as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and hinges were of silver or gold. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of A Journey through England, "has a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his Grace goes to church, he is attended by his *Swiss guards**, ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also play when he is at table; he is served by *gentlemen* in the best order; and I must say, that few German Sovereign Princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The Duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. He retained some of the most celebrated performers, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Near

* This is explained by another passage in the same work: "At the end of each of his chief avenues, the Duke hath neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hours as the watchmen do at London, to prevent disorders; and *they wait upon the Duke to chapel on Sundays.*" *Third Edit.* 1732.

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20 of Handel's anthems were compoſed for this chapel; and the morning and evening ſervices were principally by Dr. Pepuſch.

It has been queſtioned, however, whether true taſte was predominant in this profuſion of expence. Pope, in his deſcription of Timon's Villa, has ſeverely ſatirized the whole: we even find the *prophet* and the *bard* united, and the fate of all this magnificence foretold:

> Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
> Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre:
> Deep harveſt bury all his pride had plann'd,
> And laughing Ceres re-aſſume the land.

Maſon, in his Engliſh Garden, has followed the Bard of Twickenham in his poetical cenſure:

> With bolder rage
> Pope next advances; his indignant arm
> Waves the poetic brand o'er Timon's ſhades,
> And lights them to deſtruction; the fierce blaze
> Sweeps through each kindred viſta; groves to groves
> Nod their eternal farewell, and expire.

The reader will perceive, that Maſon alludes to the following couplet in Pope's deſcription:

> Grove nods to grove, each alley has a brother,
> And half the platform juſt reflects the other.

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his ſatire on the oſtentatious, but *beneficent* Chandos, has ſubjected himſelf to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been ſaid, that he was under great perſonal obligations to this nobleman. Beſides, the cenſure in this ſatire is not always founded on fact. For inſtance:

> His gardens next your admiration call,
> On every ſide you look, *behold the wall!*

But the author of the Journey through England, ſpeaking of the gardens, ſays: "The diviſion of the whole being only made by baluſtrades of iron, and not by walls, you ſee

ſee the whole at once, be you in what part of the garden, or parterre, you will!"* Again:

> And now the chapel's ſilver bell you hear,
> That ſummons you to all the pride of prayer;
> Light quirks of muſic, broken and uneven,
> Make the ſoul dance upon a jig to heaven.

Will the admirers of Handel's ſublime compoſitions admit the juſtice of this cenſure? But Pope himſelf confeſſed, when that great maſter of harmony was in the height of his popularity, that "he had no ear for muſic."

The houſe was built in 1712; and, notwithſtanding three ſucceſſive ſhocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Miſſiſſippi and South Sea ſpeculations, in 1718, 1719, and 1720, the Duke lived in ſplendour at Canons till his death in 1744†. The eſtate was

* It is not unlikely, that this variation was purpoſely intended, to afford a proof, if neceſſary, that ſome imaginary place, and not *Canons*, was the object of the ſatire. Accordingly, when Pope thought proper to diſclaim it, we find him taking advantage of this circumſtance in his Prologue to the Satires:

> Who to the Dean and ſilver bell can ſwear,
> And ſees at Canons *what was never there*;
> Who reads but with a luſt *to miſapply*,
> Makes ſatire a Lampoon, and fiction Lie.

"From the reproach which the attack upon a character ſo amiable brought upon him, Pope," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "tried all means of eſcaping. He attempted an apology by which no man was ſatisfied; and he was at laſt reduced to ſhelter his temerity behind diſſimulation, and to endeavour to make that diſbelieved, which he never had confidence openly to deny. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, which was anſwered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuſe, without believing his profeſſions." *Johnſon's Lives*, Vol. IV. p. 89.

† When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmoſt abilities of human prudence were exerted, to guard againſt improvident profuſion. One of the ableſt accomptants in England, Mr. Watts, was employed to draw a plan, which aſcertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The ſcheme was engraved on a large copper-plate; and thoſe who have ſeen it, pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wiſdom. To this we may add, that the Duke, though magnificent, was not waſteful. All the fruit in the garden,

was unquestionably incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law to Henry the second Duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a palace, which required an establishment too expensive for the Duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of sale, 11,000l. The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico in Wansted House; and the equestrian statue of George I, one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. One of the principal lots was purchased by Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the site the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot*. William Hallett, Esq. his grandson, sold this estate, in 1786, to Mr. O'Kelly, a successful adventurer on the turf, who left it to his nephew. Mr. Walpole mentions the sale of this place to a *cabinet-maker*, as a mockery of sublunary grandeur. He might now extend his reflections, by observing, that Mr. Hallett has lately purchased the Dunch estate at Wittenham in Berks, which had been more than 200 years in that ancient family. He has likewise bought the estate at Farringdon, in Berks, of Henry James Pye, Esq. late M. P. for that county, and now Poet Laureat,

den, not wanted for his table, was sold on his account. "It is as much my property," he would say, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." An aged man, who had been the Duke's servant, and now appeared "the sad historian of the pensive scene," informed the writer of this note, that, in his occasional bounties to his labourers, the Duke would never exceed sixpence each. "This," he would observe, "may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

* The two porters' lodges remain; and it has been observed, in some accounts of Canons, that they were built upon so large a scale, as to be each the residence of a baronet. They are two stories high, with six rooms on a floor, and one of them was certainly the residence of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Mr. Hallett, it must be observed, had raised them a story higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen; but neither their situation nor appearance, at present, bespeak the habitations of opulent gentility.

whose family were in possession of it more than two centuries. Thus ancient families become extinct, or fall to decay; and trade, and the vicissitudes of life, have thrown into the hands of one man, a property which once supported two families, of great respectability and great influence in their county. *See Whitchurch.*

CANT'S HILL, the seat of Sir John Lade, Bart. at Burnham, a little to the N. W. of Britwell House. Mrs. Hodges, the last possessor, greatly improved it, which, with the additions made by Sir John, has rendered it a very desirable villa.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, nine miles from London, situate among innumerable springs, which form a river in the centre of the town, and joining other streams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the banks of this river are established several manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Patch; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchment; Mr. Filby's for grinding logwood; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Ansell's snuff mills; and the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cookson. Here Dr. Ratcliffe built a house, which afterward belonged to Sir John Fellowes, who added gardens and curious water-works. It is now the seat of John Hodsdon Durand, Esq. who has another capital mansion in the neighbourhood. Here also is the seat of the Scawen family, which was sold to George Taylor, Esq. for less money than was expended on the brick wall of the park. It is now the property of William Andrews, Esq.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, 15 miles from London, is said to have been the seat of the Kings of Mercia, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII bestowed the manor on Richard Morison, Esq. from whom it passed to Arthur Lord Capel, whose descendant, the Earl of Essex, has here a noble seat in the form of an H, with a park adorned with fine woods and walks, planted by Le Nôtre. The front faces Moor Park. A little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and supplies a magnificent lake. The front and one side of the house are modern; the other sides are very ancient.

CECIL

CECIL LODGE, near Abbot's Langley, one of the ſeats of the Marquis of Salisbury, purchaſed by his lordſhip, for his reſidence, during the lifetime of his father. It is now in the occupation of Lady Talbot.

CHALFONT, ST. PETER's, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, in the road to Aylesbury. Chalfont Houſe is the ſeat of Thomas Hibbert, Eſq.

CHALFONT, ST. GILES's, two miles farther, was the reſidence of Milton, during the plague in London, in 1665. The houſe, in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original ſtate. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind Bard as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his converſation. Here Elwood firſt ſaw a complete copy of Paradiſe Loſt, and, having peruſed it, ſaid, "Thou haſt ſaid a great deal on Paradiſe Loſt, but what haſt thou to ſay to Paradiſe Found?" This queſtion ſuggeſted to Milton the idea of his Paradiſe Regained. Near this place Sir Henry Thomas Gott has a ſeat called, Newland Park, and the late Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. a ſeat called the Vatch.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. It is called Horn Fair, and horn wares of all ſorts are ſold at it. Tradition ſays, that King John, hunting near Charlton, was ſeparated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he found the miſtreſs alone. Her huſband diſcovered them, and threatening to kill them, the King was forced to diſcover himſelf, and to purchaſe his ſafety with gold; beſide which, he gave him all the land thence as far as Cuckold's-Point, and eſtabliſhed the fair as the tenure. A ſermon is preached on the fair-day, in the church. James I granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. (preceptor to his ſon Henry) who built here a Gothic Houſe. On the outſide of the wall is a long row of ſome of the oldeſt cypreſs trees in England. Behind the houſe are large gardens, and beyond theſe a ſmall park, which joins Woolwich Common. It is the ſeat of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Bart. *See Morden College.*

CHART-PARK, near Darking, the beautiful ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of Captain Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, between Sutton and Ewel. The manor-houſe of Eaſt Cheam, the ſeat of Philip Antrobus, Eſq. is an ancient ſtructure. In the church, in Lumley's Chancel, is the monument of Jane Lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She tranſlated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and ſome of the orations of Iſocrates, into Engliſh, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of ſix ſucceſſive Rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became Biſhops; namely, Anthony Watſon, Biſhop of Chicheſter, Lancelot Andrews, Biſhop of Wincheſter, George Mountain, Archbiſhop of York, Richard Senhouſe, Biſhop of Carliſle, and John Hacket, Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry. *See Nonſuch.*

CHELSEA, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, two miles from London. It extends almoſt to Hyde Park Corner, and includes a conſiderable part of Knightsbridge. At the upper end of Cheyne Walk, is the epiſcopal palace of Wincheſter, purchaſed by act of Parliament, in 1664, on the alienation of the demeſnes belonging to that ſee in Southwark and Biſhop's Waltham.—In the place called the Stable Yard, is a houſe, which was the reſidence of Sir Robert Walpole. It is now the property of George Aufrere, Eſq. who has here a fine collection of pictures, among which may be particularly noticed the Seven Works of Mercy, Sebaſtian Bourdon; two landſcapes, G. Pouſſin; portrait of a pirate, Georgioni; St. Catharine, Corregio; and a Holy Family, Titian. The gardens are very beautiful; and, in an octagon ſummer houſe, is Bernini's famous ſtatue of Neptune.—Lord Cremorne has an elegant villa on the Thames, with a good collection of pictures, among which are ſeveral pieces by Ferg; a portrait of Geſler, Vandyck; and the Earl of Arlington and family, Netſcher. Here is alſo a beautiful window of ſtained glaſs by Jarvis. It conſiſts of about 20 pieces; the ſubjects, landſcapes, ſea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the ſunſhine through the windows is admirably well managed.—Near Lord Cremorne's, is the villa of Lady Mary Coke, formerly the property of Dr. Hoadly, author of The Suſpicious Huſband.

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The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion-house, which (according to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 88.) stood at the N. end of Beaufort Row, was inhabited afterward by many illustrious characters. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However, there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. In the churchyard, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. founder of the British Museum; and on the S. W. corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a still more curious Latin epitaph on his daughter; from which we learn, that on the 30th of June, 1690, she fought, in men's clothing, six hours, against the French, on board a fire-ship, under the command of her brother.

In 1673, the company of Apothecaries took a piece of ground at Chelsea, by the side of the Thames, and prepared it as a botanical garden. Sir Hans Sloane, (who had studied his favourite science there, about the time of its first establishment) when he purchased the manor, in 1721, granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society 50 new plants till the number should amount to 2000. In 1733, the company erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden. On the N. side of the garden is a spacious greenhouse, 110 feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants. On the S. side are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very singular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 12 feet 11½ inches; that of the smaller, 12 feet and ¼ of an inch.

The Chealsea water-works were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park, to Westminster, and various

parts of the W. end of the town. The office of the proprietors is in Abingdon Street, Weſtminſter.

In Cheyne Walk is a famous coffee-houſe, firſt opened in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the public by the eccentricity of his conduct, and by furniſhing his houſe with a large collection of natural and other curioſities, which ſtill remain in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues are ſold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the ſuperfluities of his own muſeum. Admiral Munden, and other officers, who had been much on the coaſts of Spain, enriched it with many curioſities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero, by which he is mentioned more than once in the Tatler, particularly in No. 34.

In the hamlet of Little Chelſea, the Earl of Shaftſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, had a houſe in which he generally reſided during the ſitting of Parliament. It was purchaſed, in 1787, by the pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional workhouſe; that pariſh extending over great part of Chelſea.

On the ſite of a once celebrated manufactory of porcelain, (in an old manſion by the water ſide) is now a manufactory of ſtained paper, ſtamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Meſſrs. Eckhardts, who likewiſe eſtabliſhed at Whitelands Houſe, in 1791, a new and beautiful manufacture of painted ſilk, varniſhed linen, cloths, paper, &c. Near the King's Road, is Triquet's manufactory of artificial ſtone, and that of fire-proof errthenr ſtoves, kitchen ware, &c. carried on by Johanna Hempel, widow, who is alſo patentee of the artificial filtering ſtones. *See Ranelagh.*

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, for invalids in the land ſervice, was begun by Charles II, and completed by William III. The firſt projector of this magnificent ſtructure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. "He could not bear," he ſaid, "to ſee the common ſoldiers, who had ſpent their ſtrength in our ſervice, reduced to beg;" and to this ſtructure he contributed 13,000l. It was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, on the ſite of an old college, which had eſcheated to the crown.

This royal hoſpital ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the Thames.

Thames. It is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of free ſtone. The principal building conſiſts of a large quadrangle open on the S. ſide; in the centre ſtands a bronze ſtatue of Charles II, in a Roman habit, which coſt 500l. and was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat. The eaſt and weſt ſides, each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the penſioners; and, at the extremity of the former, is the Governor's houſe. In the centre of each of theſe wings, and in that of the N. front, are pediments of freeſtone, ſupported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the S. front is a portico ſupported by ſimilar columns; and, on each ſide, is a piazza on the frize of which is this inſcription: "In ſubſidium & levamen emeritorum ſenio belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large veſtibule, terminating in a dome. On one ſide is the chapel, the altar-piece of which, repreſenting the aſcenſion of our Saviour, was painted by Sebaſtian Ricci. The hall, where the penſioners dine, is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the veſtibule. It is of the ſame dimenſions as the chapel, 110 feet in length; and, at the upper end, is a picture of Charles II, on horſeback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh. The whole length of the principal building, from eaſt to weſt, is 790 feet; a wing having been added to each end of the N. ſide of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a ſmaller court. Theſe courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries. The latter are kept remarkably neat, and ſupplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the N. of the college is an incloſure of 13 acres, planted with avenues of limes and horſe-cheſnuts; and, toward the S. are extenſive gardens.

The ordinary number of in-penſioners is 336, who are provided with an uniform of red lined with blue, lodging, diet, and eight-pence a week. The various ſervants of the hoſpital, among whom are 26 nurſes, make the whole number of it's inhabitants 550. The number of out-penſioners is unlimited; their allowance is 7l. 12s. 6d. a year: there are now upward of 21,000, who are diſperſed all over the three kingdoms, exerciſing their various occupations,

tions, but liable to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. The annual expence of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers, and all incidental charges, varies from 25,000 to 28,000l. This, with the allowances to the out-pensioners, is defrayed by a sum annually voted by Parliament, and which, in 1794, was 151,742l. 5s. 10d.

CHERTSEY, a market-town in Surry, 20 miles from London. Here, says Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the Britannia, has advanced some arguments against this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI, afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II, built a fine house, which now belongs to Mr. Weston. On the side of St. Anne's Hill, is the seat of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, is still part of the stone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertsey was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expence of 13,000l. The original contract was for 7,500l.

In 1773, in digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing the body of a woman in very high preservation. The face appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen sound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is supposed that the body must have been deposited there before the conquest.

To this place Cowley, the poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a house, called the Porch House, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His study is a closet in the back part of the house, toward the garden.

CHESHUNT, a village, once a market-town, 13 miles from London, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which

which were once in the poſſeſſion of John of Gaunt, fourth ſon of Edward III; afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural ſon of Henry VIII; and the preſent proprietor of the greateſt part of the manor is Sir George William Preſcott, Bart.

The manor of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolſey, who is ſuppoſed to have reſided in Cheſhunt Houſe, a plain brick ſtructure, almoſt entirely rebuilt ſince his time, but ſtill ſurrounded by a moat. The people here mention ſome circumſtances very unfavourable to the character of his Eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundleſs ambition, rapacity, and oſtentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unneceſſary to heighten by the imputation of inſatiable luſt and inhuman aſſaſſination. This manor is the property of Sir John Shaw, Bart. *See Eſher.*

Cheſhunt Nunnery, the ſeat of Mrs. Blackwood, was a nunnery, a ſmall part of which remains. The inſide of it has been modernized, and is now uſed for a kitchen: the other parts of the houſe have been built at different times, but the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different maſters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the background, by Lorrain. The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the houſe; and a beautiful viſta is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey, and the woodland hills of Eſſex.

At Cheſhunt, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, ſpent many years of a venerable old age; a ſtriking leſſon, how much obſcurity and peace are to be preferred to the ſplendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He aſſumed the name of Clark, and firſt reſided, in 1680, in a houſe near the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 80th year; enjoying a good ſtate of health to the laſt, and ſo hale and hearty, that, at fourſcore, he would gallop his horſe for many miles together. *See Theobalds.*

CHEVENING, a village of Kent, 21 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. Here is the ſeat of Earl Stanhope, a handſome modern ſtructure, fronted with ſtucco.

CHEYNEYS,

CHEYNEYS, between Flaunden and Rickmanſworth, has been the ſeat of the Ruſſels, Dukes of Bedford, above 200 years, and is ſtill their buryingplace, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Eſſex, 10¼ miles from London, on the road to Ongar. Here is a freeſchool endowed by Abp. Harſnett, who had been Vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and, over his grave, was his figure in braſs, as large as the life, dreſſed in his robes, with his mitre and croſier. This, for the better preſervation of it, has ſince been erected upon a pedeſtal in the chancel. Here is Rolls, the ſeat of Eliab Harvey, Eſq.

CHINKFORD, a village near Woodford, in Eſſex, ſo agreeably ſituate for retirement, that the moſt remote diſtance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPSTEAD-PLACE, two miles from Sevenoaks, the ancient ſeat of Charles Polhil, Eſq.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, 11¼ miles from London, was the birthplace of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, father of the great Viſcount St. Alban's; and here alſo was born Sir Francis Walſingham. In this pariſh, near St. Mary's Cray, is Frognal, the ſeat of Viſcount Sidney; and, oppoſite Bertie Place, are the villa and park of Mr. Twycroſs. *See Bertie Place and Camden Place.*

CHISWICK, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, near the road to Hounſlow. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth; on which are the following lines by Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the nobleſt point of art;
Whoſe pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, ſtay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away:
For Hogarth's honour'd duſt lies here.

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Roſe, who died in 1786, and was many years a diſtinguiſhed writer in the Monthly Review. On this are inſcribed the following lines, by Mr. Murphy.

Whoe'er

Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science untinctur'd by the pride of schools,
And native goodness free from formal rules.
With zeal, through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws.
His ev'ry action sought the noblest end;
The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
With filial duty raise this votive stone.

In the church is another epitaph by Mr. Murphy, on John Ayton Thompson, a youth of fifteen:

If in the morn of life each winning grace,
The converse sweet, the mind-illumined face,
The lively wit that charm'd with early art,
And mild affections streaming from the heart;
If these, lov'd youth, could check the hand of fate,
Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer date.
But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh;
Thy death is virtue wafted to the sky.
Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
The sire remembers, and the mother weeps;
Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
And here, sad task! inscribes it on thy tomb. A. MURPHY.

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening. "In the first character," says Mr. Walpole, "he was below mediocrity; in the second, he was a restorer of the science; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realizes painting, and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium; but Kent created many."

He felt
The pencil's power: but, fir'd by higher forms
Of beauty, than that pencil knew to paint,
Work'd with the living hues that nature lent,

And

And realized his landscapes. Generous he,
Who gave to Painting, what the wayward nymph
Refus'd her votary, those Elysian scenes,
Which, would she emulate, her nicest hand
Must all its force of light and shade employ. MASON.

In 1685, Sir Stephen Fox (grandfather of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox) built a villa here, with which King William was so pleased, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, on his first visit, "This place is perfectly fine: I could live here five days." This was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England, except to the Earl of Exeter's at Burleigh. It is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq. *See Grove House, Turnham Green, and*

CHISWICK-HOUSE, a celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire's, built by the great Earl of Burlington. The ascent to the house is by a noble double flight of steps, on one side of which is a statue of Palladio, and, on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fluted Corinthian pillars, with a pediment; and a dome, at the top, enlightens a beautiful octagonal saloon.

"This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimnies; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond measure massive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said "the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch," cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur,

grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture behind the garden front should be retrenched."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements in which he is now proceeding. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These will remove the objections that have been made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable. The Italian garden is to display the beauties of modern planting; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The most valuable pictures in the Duke's magnificent collection, have been taken down, and put up in packing cases, till the improvements are finished.

CLANDON, East and West, are two contiguous villages in Surry. West Clandon, 26 miles from London, is the manor of Lord Onslow, whose noble seat, after an Italian model, is considered as the best family house in the county, and is now in the occupation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. *See Hatchlands.*

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, 3¼ miles from London, consisting chiefly of many handsome houses, which surround a common, that commands some very pleasing views. This common was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common itself is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. whose villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has since sold 14 acres of land, near his own house, for 5000l. Among other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thornton, William Smith, and John

Dent, Esqrs. and Members of Parliament. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, is a new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000l. but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church, only one aisle remains; in which the funeral service is performed, when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-house, now a boarding school for young ladies, is situated near this, and is rendered very conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAREMONT, at Esher, in Surry, was the seat of John Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was purchased by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected an elegant villa, in a much better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. This beautiful place is now the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

CLAY HALL, in the parish of Old Windsor, an elegant cottage, the property of Mrs. Keppel. It was much improved by the late Mr. Aylet, and is now the residence of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart.

CLEWER, a parish adjoining to Windsor, in which is the well-built seat of Mr. Payne.

CLIEFDEN HOUSE, the late seat of the Countess of Orkney, at Taploe, near Maidenhead Bridge, was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and came by marriage to the Earl of Orkney. This stately mansion, which had a noble terrace in front, supported by arches, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 20th of May, 1795, together with all the furniture and paintings, and the fine tapestry hangings, representing the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himself had a conspicuous share.

Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its founder:

In

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaſter, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury and Love.
Or juſt as gay, at council, in a ring
Of mimick'd ſtateſmen, and their merry King.
No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame; this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends.

COBHAM, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Guilford. Here is a ſeat, built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole paſſes by the ſide of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, eſpecially as the banks are diſpoſed into a ſlope, with a broad graſs walk, planted on each ſide with ſweet ſhrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being ſhaded with large elms on the ſouth ſide, and having the water on the north and eaſt. The houſe is ſituated half a mile from the road to Portſmouth, and is ſo much hid by the trees near it, as not to be ſeen till you riſe on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this ſeat is ſtill in the repreſentatives of the late Earl, ſince whoſe death it has never been let but as a temporary reſidence. *See Burwood and Paine's Hill.*

COLE-GREEN, to the W. of Hertford, the ſeat of Earl Cowper, built by the Lord Chancellor Cowper.

COLN, a river which riſes in Herts, divides Middleſex from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope:

Coln, whoſe dark ſtreams his flowery iſlands lave.

COLNBROOK, a market-town, 17 miles from London, on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a

bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex; the other in Bucks.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmansworth, in Herts, and in a part of that county which is insulated in Bucks. It was the birth place of Waller, the poet.

COMB-NEVILLE, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, so called from William Neville, who was in possession of it in the reign of Edward II*. Sir Thomas Vincent is said to have built the old manor-house, where Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterward in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William would often go a hawking in the warren opposite the house. The manor is now the property of Earl Spencer. Near the site of the old mansion (which was pulled down in 1752) is Comb House, the residence of Major Tollemache; and not far from this are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, to supply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in the gravel; is excellent for drinking and washing; but is unfit for culinary use, as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black.

COOMB-BANK, the noble seat of Lord Frederic Campbell, at Sundridge, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, in Kent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great elegance, which, with its extensive prospects, renders it an enchanting villa.

COOPER's HILL, the subject of a celebrated poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps fastidious critic, has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor

* This is said to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, says, that after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadresham, who had married one of his three daughters. *Environs of London, Vol. I. Page* 237.

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is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There are many performances which have great beauties and great faults: the sun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their vallies are dark: but Cooper's Hill has an uniform mass of dullness, on which the sun has not bestowed its faintest irradiation."

"Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire such high reputation? Here it can only be said, that he was a man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Castle, and K. B. In such a man small literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the censure or praise of the day is too often confirmed, without examination, by the censure or praise of posterity." *Scott's Critical Essays.*

It would be unjust not to quote here the sentiments of a celebrated critic, too rigid, and perhaps too surly, to be fascinated by mere popular opinion: "Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed *local poetry*, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection or incidental meditation.

"To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise, and its praise is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments, sometimes, such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry." *Johnson's Life of Denham.*

Praise thus extorted from a critic not unreluctant to censure, will contribute to secure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windsor Forest alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes,
To bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's Hill;

On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.
I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove:
Led by the sound, I rove from shade to shade,
By godlike poets venerable made:
Here, his first lays majestic Denham sung;
*There**, the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

Nor should we here omit the homage of the excellent Poet of the Chase:

Tread with respectful awe
Windsor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard,
Charm'd once the list'ning Dryads with his song
Sublimely sweet.

On this celebrated Hill are the seats of Lord Shuldham and Mr. Smith. *See Ankerwyke Purnish and Kingswood Lodge.*

COPPED, or COPT HALL, the seat of John Conyers, Esq. in the parish of Epping, was built by his father, and is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant architecture. The original house stood at the bottom of the hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here was a private chapel for the use of the family, which anciently belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

CRANBURN LODGE, a seat of the Duke of Gloucester's, in Windsor Forest, has an extensive prospect over a fine plain that exhibits a beautiful landscape. In a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dresses of the different corps in the European armies.

CRANFORD PARK, on the N. of Hounslow Heath, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient structure, situate at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. The park is well watered by a branch of the river Colne; and, though it commands no variety of prospects, yet, from the distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding

* See Chertsey.

its

its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation.

CRANHAM HALL, near Upminster, in Essex, the seat of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. 16 miles from London, was many years the residence of General Oglethorpe, who died here, at a very advanced age, in 1785, after having lived to see his colony of Georgia, which he settled in 1732, become independent of the mother-country.

CRAYFORD, a market-town in Kent, 13 miles from London, had its name from having anciently a ford over the Cray, a little above its influx into the Darent. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a fine altar-piece.

CROYDON, a market-town in Surry, on the edge of Banstead Downs, 9½ miles from London. Abp. Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth; with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. "This good Archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable assistance, in his own lifetime, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) *he would not be to his executors a cause of damnation.*" Such was the solicitude of this munificent prelate for the success of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever since the Conquest, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was sold, pursuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2500l. and the premises are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a pelt-monger. What reflections must this suggest on the vicissitudes of our sublunary scene! In this palace, now devoted to such ignoble uses, Abp. Parker, in 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, consisting of the

the principal nobility of the kingdom. This magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, contains some fine monuments; among which are those of the Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.

In this parish, at North End, is Oakfield Place, the seat of Robert Smith, Esq. and near the town are the handsome villas of the Hon. Richard Walpole, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq. and Thomas Walker, Esq. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils. *See Addiscombe Place and Haling House.*

D

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles from London, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. In 1714, Parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed, by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000l. the sum agreed upon.

DAGNAM PARK, in the parish of Southweald, near Brentwood, the seat of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

DANSON-HILL, at Bexley, in Kent, the elegant seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The grounds are beautifully disposed, and adorned with a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which rises near Riverhead, and falls into the Thames below Dartford. Pope thus celebrates this river:

And silent Darent, stained with Danish blood.

DARKING,

DARKING, a market-town in Surry, 23 miles from London, is ſeated on the river Mole, and upon a rock of ſoft ſandy ſtone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold even in the midſt of ſummer. An incredible quantity of poultry is ſold in Darking, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Here are frequently, about Chriſtmas, capons ſo large, as to weigh between ſeven and eight pounds, out of their feathers. This town was deſtroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans. It is remarkable, that, according to the cuſtom of the manor, the youngeſt ſon or brother of a cuſtomary tenant is heir to the cuſtomary eſtate of the tenant dying inteſtate. *See Chart Park, Deepden, and Denbighs.*

DARTFORD, a market-town in Kent, 15 miles from London, on the Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV, was prioreſs here; and many ladies of noble families were nuns in this houſe. At the diſſolution, Henry VIII converted it into a royal manſion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward IV granted the ſame office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerſet. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII; and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth kept it in her own hands; but James I granted it to the Earl of Saliſbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave it the name of Dartford Place. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, uſed as a ſtable, and a contiguous farm-houſe. Henry VI founded an almſhouſe at Dartford for five decrepit men. On the river, the firſt papermill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from Charles I, to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was alſo the firſt mill for ſlitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church, with two churchyards; one round the church, and the other on the top of a hill, which is ſo high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town.

DATCHET,

DATCHET, a village in Bucks, on the Thames, between Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here is decaying ſo faſt, that it is intended to build one of ſtone. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handſome villas, which command a fine view of Windſor Caſtle, &c. *See Ditton Park.*

DEEPDEN, near Darking, is ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded by ſteep hills. In the laſt century, Mr. Charles Howard, who here amuſed himſelf with chemiſtry and other philoſophical reſearches, planted the level ground about the houſe with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every ſide, excepting the ſouth aſpect, which was planted with vines; and ſome tolerable good wine was made here, though the hill is ſo ſteep, that it is difficult to aſcend it: but the vineyard is no more. On the ſummit of the hill, is a ſummer-houſe, from which, in a clear day, the ſea, over the ſouth downs, near Arundel, may be diſcerned. This romantic ſpot deſcended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old houſe, and built a handſome one in its ſtead. The offices being conſiderably lower than the houſe, the communication between them is ſubterraneous. The late Ducheſs was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requiſites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the ſides of the hill, are ſeveral natural caverns. The preſent Duke ſold the place, in 1791, to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart.

DENBIGHS, near Darking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a ſingular ſtyle, by Jonathan Tyers, Eſq. the firſt proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Deniſon, Eſq. Among other ſingularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The view, on a deſcent into this gloomy vale, was awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was repreſented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine courſe, ſuch as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other, was the good Chriſtian, calm and ſerene, taking a ſolemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality.

DENHAM, a village in Bucks, near Uxbridge, in which is

is the seat and park of Benjamin Way, Esq. Here also is Denham Court, the property of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. now let to Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq.

DENMARK HILL, a fine hill, near Camberwell, in the road from that village to Dulwich. It commands some pleasing prospects, and, on that account, some handsome houses have lately been erected on it.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West-Greenwich, a large town in Kent, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is seated on the Thames, 3½ miles from London, and is remarkable for its noble dockyard, in which a great number of hands are employed. It has a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with quantities of timber, extensive storehouses, &c. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and here is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. The manor-house was the seat of his ancestor, John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated natural philosopher of the last century, and the residence also of the Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a shipwright in the yard. But this house (which still exists *in every account of Deptford hitherto published)* has been demolished many years; and on its site now stands the workhouse of the parish of St. Nicholas.

In Deptford are the two parishes of St Nicholas and St. Paul, and two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by by Henry VIII, and is called Trinity House of Deptford Strond: it contains 21 houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity Hospital, has 38 houses. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. N. W. of the town is the Red House, a collection of warehouses and storehouses, built of red bricks, whence it had its name. *See Wotton.*

DERHAM PARK, the seat of Christopher Bethel, Esq. two miles N. W. of Barnet, in the parish of Hadley, situate on an eminence, in a small valley, and surrounded, at a little distance, by high hills. At the entrance of the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost 2000l.

DITTON PARK, the seat of Earl Beaulieu, in the parish of Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to James I, on the site of a manſion, which had been

been occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. It is surrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely-painted; and, in the gallery, is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its ancient majestic oaks.

DORNEY-COURT, near Eton Wick, the seat of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

DOWN HALL, three miles from Sawbridgeworth, Herts, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Essex, the seat of the late Thomas Selwyn, Esq. on an eminence that commands a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and in his works is "Down Hall," a ballad, of which the best line is,

"I shew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?"

Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

"He had now," says Dr. Johnson, "what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems, that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; *for*, (says he) *I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own.*"—Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor, much improved the grounds, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion, a handsome edifice, was rebuilt a few years ago, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Lovibond.

DOWN PLACE, the elegant villa of John Huddlestone, Esq. is situated on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor. The noble buildings of Windsor and Eton are here seen in a point of view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

DROPMORE

DROPMORE HILL, the new-built villa of Lord Grenville, at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, seated on the side of Wooburn Common. Its elevated situation commands the most extensive and varied prospects.

DULWICH, a village, in the parish of Camberwell, five miles from London, celebrated a few years ago for its medicinal waters, to which there was such a resort of company, that the master of the house, then called the Green Man, erected a handsome room for their accommodation. The wells have since fallen into disrepute, and the house was occupied, for some time, by Lord Thurlow. The fine walk opposite this house, through the woods, affords from its top a noble prospect: but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour. Dulwich is delightful for its rural simplicity, thus celebrated by the Æsculapian bard:

> Or lose the world amid the sylvan wilds
> Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoil'd.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded at Dulwich, in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakspeare's plays. He founded this college for a Master and Wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the Fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the Universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10l. is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5l. at the expiration of their servitude. Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the Churchwardens of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Giles Cripplegate, and St. Saviour Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Warden

must continue unmarried, on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel, and Master's apartments, in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, in the wings. That on the east side was new-built, in 1739. The Master's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and there is a library to which every Master generally adds a number of books. An idle tradition, sufficiently refuted in the Biographia Britannica, assigned as the motive of the founder for this endowment, that once personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the stage, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exercises. An idea has also prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller, in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400l. in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300l was left to the college, by Lady Falkland; the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

DURDANS, near Epsom, was originally built by George first Earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonsuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. It was destroyed by fire, many years ago, but was rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy.

E.

EALING, a parish in Middlesex, situate near the road to Uxbridge, about seven miles from London. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. In the former are many handsome villas; among which the most distinguished are Ealing House, the seat of Edward Payne, Esq. Hickes upon the Heath, the seat of Sir William Trumbull (Secretary of State to King William, and the intimate friend of Pope) and now the property of Frederic Barnard, Esq. who has considerably enlarged and improved

proved the premiſes; Ealing Grove, which was ſucceſſively the ſeat of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle, and lately of James Baillie, Eſq. deceaſed; Rockwork Gate Houſe, the reſidence of Thomas Matthias, Eſq. and a houſe built by Thomas Wood, Eſq. on a hill on the right hand of the road from Acton to Hanwell. At Little Ealing are Place Houſe, the ſeat of Cuthbert Fiſher, Eſq. and the villas of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. and General Laſcelles. At Caſtle Hill, is the elegant villa of the late Henry Beaufoy, Eſq. now Mrs. Fitzherbert's; and, on Caſtle Bear Hill, is the villa of Richard Meux, Eſq.

The old church having fallen down, March 27, 1729, a neat new one was erected At Old Brentford, in this pariſh, is George Chapel, built in 1770, as a chapel of eaſe.

The Sunday ſchools in this pariſh, inſtituted in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, the preſent vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in conſequence of the perſevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, ſo well known by her uſeful treatiſes, tending to increaſe the comforts and reform the manners of the poor. About 60 boys, and more than 100 girls are now educating in theſe ſchools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a ſpirit of emulation and improvement*. A ſchool of induſtry for girls has been ſome time eſtabliſhed: at preſent, they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarſe ſhirts. A ſchool of induſtry for boys has alſo been lately opened: hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them ſome other occupation, which may prove of more ſervice to them in future life. *See Gunnerſbury Houſe.*

EDGWARE, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road (the ancient Watling Street) to St. Alban's. The weſt ſide of the ſtreet is in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *See Brockley Hill.*

* One of the regulations is, that every child who is a conſtant attendant, and comes to ſchool before nine in the morning, neat in perſon and apparel, on paying a halfpenny, ſhall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be ſuch, that gowns were purchaſed for all the girls who had been three months in the ſchool, and clothing for the boys according to their reſpective merits.

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven miles from London, in the road to Ware. Near Tanners End, in this parish, is The Firs, the seat of Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. *See Bush Hill and Southgate.*

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, three miles from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were 16 churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 18 miles from London. Here is a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for six men and six women. The centre of this building is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has the education of 20 poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, father of the poet of the same name, and Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I, resided in this parish, and founded an almshouse here, for six men and six women. *See Cooper's Hill and Runny Mead.*

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, 11 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sulloniaca, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundations of several walls.

ELTHAM, a market-town, eight miles from London, on the road to Maidstone. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I. Edward II frequently resided here. His Queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III to the captive King John of France. Succeeding Princes, and particularly Henry VII, enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Green-

wich

wich became the favourite country reſidence. Our princes often celebrated their feſtivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the laſt of theſe feaſts was held here at Whitſuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII created Sir Edward Stanley Baron Monteagle, for his ſervices at Flodden Field. Part of the ſtately hall which was the ſcene of thoſe feaſts, is ſtill in good preſervation, and is uſed as a barn. The roof, in particular, is ſomewhat like that of Weſtminſter Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greateſt part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has ſtill two ſtone bridges over it, one of which conſiſts of four arches. The farm-houſe in the incloſure, though ſomewhat modernized, or rather diſguiſed, by plaſter and white-waſhing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace ſhe viſited in a ſummer excurſion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the anceſtors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a ſeat and plantations, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for ſale in the laſt ſurvey. In the handſome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a greenhouſe, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botaniſt, Dr. Sherrard. The *Hortus Elthamienſis* is well known to the curious in botany. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this pariſh, is a lofty tower, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a ſtrong fort, which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an iſland near Bombay. This ſtructure, which is called Severndroog Caſtle, is erected from a deſign of Mr. Jupp's, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle. It is ſeen at a great diſtance. *See Fairy Hill and Park Farm Place.*

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingſton and Eſher, was the ſeat of Arthur Onſlow, the celebrated Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. It is now the ſeat of Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

ENFIELD, a town in Middleſex, 10 miles from London, was famous for its chaſe, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer. This was granted, by the Conqueror, to

an anceſtor of the Mandevilles, Earls of Eſſex, from whom it came to the Bohuns. It was afterward annexed to the Duchy of Lancaſter. When King James reſided at Theobalds, this chaſe was well ſtocked with deer; but, in the civil wars, it was ſtripped of the game and timber, and let out in farms. At the Reſtoration, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chaſe was ſtocked with deer; but, by an act of Parliament, in 1779, it was diſforeſted. Part of it was allotted to different pariſhes, and incloſed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reſerved to the crown, was ſold in eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaſter. In the town, is part of an ancient royal palace, reſpecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-houſe of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient houſe, called Elſynge-hall, (now demoliſhed) Edward VI, on his acceſſion to the throne, kept his court, for five months, before he removed to London. Mr. Lyſons is of opinion, [*Vol II. p.* 283.] that the palace "underwent conſiderable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this Prince, and moſt probably upon occaſion of the manor being granted to the Princeſs Elizabeth."

One of the rooms ſtill remains in its original ſtate, with oak pannels, and a richly-ornamented ceiling. The chimneypiece is ſupported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and decorated with the cognizances of the roſe and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and royal ſupporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto: "*Sola ſalus ſervire Deo, ſunt cætera fraudes*—Our only ſecurity is to ſerve God: aught elſe is vanity." In the ſame room is preſerved part of another chimneypiece, with nearly the ſame ornaments, and this motto: "*Ut ros ſuper herbam, eſt benevolentia regis*—Like the dew on the graſs is the bounty of the King;" alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a Latin one from the Princeſs Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian Library is a M. S. copy of a ſermon, tranſlated by the Princeſs, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, in her own hand, and was ſent, as a new-year's gift, to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated

ed Enfield, Dec. 30; the year not mentioned. When Elizabeth became Queen, ſhe frequently viſited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was alienated from the crown by Charles I, and has been ever ſince in private hands. In 1670, it was taken by Mr. Uvedale, maſter of the grammar ſchool, who being much attached to the ſtudy of botany, planted a cedar of Libanus, now one of the fineſt in the kingdom, and meaſuring, at three feet from the ground (in 1793) twelve feet in girth. The whole building, in front, was taken down in 1792; and on the ſite of it are erected ſome ſmall houſes. The ſmall part left ſtanding behind, (and which contains the old rooms) has been new-fronted, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The whole of this old palace was purchaſed, in 1786, by Mr. Thomas Callaway, ſteward of Guy's Hoſpital, of the repreſentatives of Eliab Breton, Eſq.

Enfield Park, part of this ancient royal demeſne, is the ſeat of Samuel Clayton, Eſq. In this pariſh alſo are ſeveral villas; particularly, Forty Hall, the ſeat of Edmund Armſtrong, Eſq. ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones; Eaſt Lodge, which had been occaſionally uſed by Charles I, as a hunting ſeat; Weſt Lodge; and North Lodge, (all three held by leaſe under the crown by the guardians of the Ducheſs of Chandos, a lunatic) the latter in the occupation of Thomas James, Eſq; a large new-built houſe on Beech Hill, the ſeat of William Franks, Eſq. and the handſome villa of Rawſon Hart Boddam, Eſq. late Governor of Bombay. *See Southgate, South Lodge, and Trent Place.*

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in the pariſh of Egham, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully ſituated on the ſummit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windſor Great Park to Reading. Among ſome good houſes here, is the handſome ſeat of Mrs. Hervey.

EPPING, a town in Eſſex, 16 miles from London. The markets, which are on Thurſday for cattle, and on Friday for proviſions, are kept in Epping Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular eſteem, and ſells at a higher price than any other. *See Copped Hall.*

EPPING FOREST, a royal chaſe, extending from Epping

ping almoſt to London, was anciently a very extenſive diſtrict, and, under the name of the Foreſt of Eſſex, included a great part of the county. It had afterward the name of Waltham Foreſt, which has long yielded to its preſent appellation. To this foreſt that of Hainault, which lies to the ſoutheaſt, was once, it is ſuppoſed, an appendage. Both theſe foreſts are adorned with many ſeats and villas. A ſtag is annually turned out on this foreſt, on Eaſter Monday, for the amuſement of the London ſportſmen. *See Hainault Foreſt.*

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 14½ miles from London. Its mineral waters, which iſſue from a riſing ground near Aſhted, were diſcovered in 1618, and ſoon became famous; but, for many years paſt, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horſe-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a ſemicircle, from the church, to Durdans, the ſeat of Mrs. Kenworthy. There are many fine ſeats in the neighbourhood, beſide Durdans; as a ſeat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Eſq. Lord of the Manor: Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the ſeat of Lewis Teſſier, Eſq. and Pit Place, ſo called from its ſituation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimſical but elegant retirement. The laſt proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conſervatory, and aviary, in particular, are ſuppoſed to be the moſt beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the propery of Mr. Jewdwine.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles from London. *See Belvedere Houſe.*

ESHER, a village on the road to Guilford, 16 miles from London. *See Claremont and*

ESHER PLACE, the ſeat of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and now of his daughter, Miſs Pelham, is a Gothic ſtructure of brick, with ſtone facings to the doors and windows. It was anciently one of the ſeats of the prelates of Wincheſter, was built by Biſhop Wainfleete, and greatly improved by Cardinal Wolſey, when he held that ſee in conjunction with thoſe of York and Durham. The whole was rebuilt by Mr. Pelham, in the ſame ſtyle as the original,

nal, and after the design of Kent, except the two towers in the body of the house, which belong to the old structure. In one of these towers is a very curious winding staircase, which has excited the admiration of many eminent architects.

This noble mansion is situated in a low vale, on the banks of the river Mole, which is approached, by a circular sweep, through a declining lawn. This river winds pleasantly through the grounds, and forms a very beautiful piece of water. On the left, entering the park, at some distance, the ground takes a serpentine form; and the heights being planted with clumps of firs and other trees, have a rich and bold effect. On a further advance, to the right, the eye is attracted by a fine open country. An elegant summer-house, situate on the most elevated spot in the park, commands a variety of rich and pleasant prospects. Among the nearer views, are Richmond Hill, Hampton Court, Harrow on the Hill, Windsor Castle, the windings of the Thames, &c. and, on the other side, are Claremont, and other fine seats.—Another building, called The Bower, is overhung with ivy, the massy foliage of which is at once beautiful and picturesque. Almost every step affords a new and pleasing object; and, to enrich the scene, the river frequently presents itself through the trees, or in full view from an open space; and it is again obscured by the intervention of some object, perhaps not less pleasing.

These enchanting scenes are immortalized in the charming poetry of Thomson:

> Esher's groves,
> Where, in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd
> By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
> From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.

And the unassumnig muse of Dodsley has seated the Genius of Gardens

> In the lovely vale
> Of Esher, where the Mole glides, lingering; loth
> To leave such scenes of sweet simplicity.

The philosopher too will here find subjects of meditation; especially when he is disposed to reflect on the instability

bility and vanity of all earthly grandeur. To this place (then called *Asher*) was the magnificent Wolsey commanded to retire, just after he had perceived, for the first time, that he had for ever lost the favour of his sovereign; and the great master of the human heart has made him give utterance to his feelings in this affecting exclamation:

Nay, then, farewell!
I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
And, from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting: I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more.

The world that had paid him such abject court during his prosperity, now deserted him (all but the faithful Cromwell) on this fatal reverse of fortune. He himself was much dejected with the change, and from the same turn of mind which had made him so vainly elated with his grandeur, he felt the stroke of adversity with double rigour.

In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand:
To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs consign,
Through him the rays of regal bounty shine:
Turn'd by his nod the stream of honour flows:
His smile alone security bestows.
Still to new heights his restless wishes soar;
Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r;
Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,
And rights submitted, left him none to seize.
At length his sov'reign frowns—the train of state
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye;
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly.
Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board,
The liveried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings. JOHNSON.

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, opposite Windsor, famous for its royal college and school, founded by

by Henry VI, in 1440, for the support of a provoſt and ſeven fellows, and the education of ſeventy youths in claſſical learning. It conſiſts of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the ſchool, and the lodging of the maſters and ſcholars; in the midſt of which is a copper ſtatue of the founder, on a marble pedeſtal, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provoſt and Fellows. The library is one of the fineſt in England. The chapel is a ſtately ſtructure, apparently by the ſame hand who deſigned King's College, Cambridge. At the weſt end of this chapel is a marble ſtatue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Henry."

The ſeventy King's ſcholars, as thoſe are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to ſeniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowſhip. Beſide thoſe on the foundation, there are ſeldom leſs than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's ſons, who board at the maſter's houſes, or within the bounds of the college. The ſchool is divided into upper and lower, and each of theſe into three claſſes. To each ſchool there is a maſter and four aſſiſtants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000l. a year.

EWEL, a market-town in Surry, 13 miles from London. Here a ſpring breaks out in different ſpots, and becomes the head of a fine ſtream, called Hog's Mill River, that falls into the Thames at Kingſton. Here are the elegant ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of the late Philip Rowden, Eſq. and the manſion of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

F

FAIRLOP, a celebrated oak, in the pariſh of Barking, and foreſt of Hainault, in Eſſex. *See Hainault Foreſt.*

FAIRY HILL, a villa at Mottingham, a hamlet of the city of Rocheſter, near Eltham, in Kent, was many years in the occupation of the late Earl Bathurſt, who greatly improved

proved the grounds. It is now the reſidence of John Randall, Eſq.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the fine ſeat of Mrs. Hankey.

FINCHLEY, a village in Middleſex, near a noted common, ſeven miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's.

FITZROY FARM, the villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds are kept in the higheſt cultivation of the *ferme ornée*.

FITZWALTERS, the ſeat of Thomas Wright, Eſq. at Shenfield, near the 21 mile ſtone, in the road to Chelmsford. Being of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round Houſe. Mr. Wright has formed a fine ſerpentine piece of water in the front of the houſe, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge; and, next to the great road, he has erected two lodges for porters.

FOOT's-CRAY PLACE, 12 miles from London, in the road to Maidſtone, was built by Bouchier Cleve, Eſq. a pewterer of Cheapſide, after a deſign of Palladio's. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was ſold for leſs than a third part of the original expence, to Benjamin Harence, Eſq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The houſe, which is built of ſtone, ſtands on a riſing ground, with a gradual deſcent to the water, which, from the houſe, appears to be a ſmall river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water oppoſite to the houſe, is a fine caſcade; but this water, which appears to be ſuch a pretty natural ſtream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray.

FROGMORE HOUSE, near Windſor, lately the ſeat of the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, of whom it was purchaſed by her Majeſty, who has made very conſiderable additions to the houſe and gardens. The houſe adjoining, the reſidence of the late Mrs. Macartney, has been taken down, and its gardens added to thoſe of her Majeſty. In different parts of the grounds, Gothic temples, rural huts, &c. have been erected. Theſe give relief to the gardens, which, from their being a dead flat, would otherwiſe have

too

too great a fameneſs. Nearly adjoining, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a neat houſe, the ſeat of the late Earl of Pomfret, as Ranger of the Little Park, within the limits of which it is ſituated. Near the houſe is the Queen's Dairy.

FULHAM, a village of Middleſex, ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite Putney, to which it has a wooden bridge. It is four miles from London: and to the prelates of that ſee the manor belonged a conſiderable time before the conqueſt. In the churchyard are the tombs of the Biſhops Compton, Robinſon, Gibſon, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. The epiſcopal palace, on the bank of the Thames, is neither of a very ancient date, nor does it contain any thing remarkable: but the gardens have been very curious. They were firſt noted in the time of Biſhop Grindall, one of the earlieſt encouragers of botany, and the firſt who imported the tamariſk-tree into this country, about the year 1560. Biſhop Compton, who was himſelf an excellent botaniſt, made them ſtill more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and foreſt trees, particularly from North America. Of theſe, the following only were remaining, on a ſurvey of the garden in 1793; and theſe may be regarded with ſome veneration by the botaniſt, as the parent-ſtocks of their reſpective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height:

	Girth F. I.	Height feet.
Acer Negundo, Aſh-leaved Maple	6 4	45
Cupreſſus Sempervivens, Upright Cypreſs	2 3	30
Juniperus Virginiana, Virginian Red Cedar	2 5	20
Juglans Nigra, Black Walnut-tree	11 2	70
Pinus Pinaſter, Cheſter Pine	10 0	80
Quercus Alba, White Oak	7 11	70
Quercus Suber, Cork-tree	10 10	45
Acer Rubrum, Scarlet-flowered Maple	4 3	40
Quercus Ilex, Ever green Oak	8 0	50
Gleditſia Tricanthus, Three-thorned Acacia, on the lawn	8 3	
Another, near the Porter's Lodge	8 11	

On the ſide of the Thames are likewiſe the handſome villas of Dr. Milman, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. Sir Andrew

Snape Hammond, Dr. Cadogan, and Mrs. Chauncey; and Stourton Houſe, a beautiful cottage, the property and reſidence of William Sharp, Eſq. *See Walham Green.*

G

GATTON, in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Reigate, was formerly a very populous place, but now only a mean village. Ever ſince the reign of Henry VI, it has ſent Members to Parliament, who are returned by its Conſtable, annually choſen at the Lord of the Manor's court, by ſeven electors. At the entrance of this place from London, is Upper Gatton Houſe, the property of William Petrie, Eſq. and reſidence of Mark Currie, Eſq. This is ſurrounded by fine plantations, and commands rich and extenſive proſpects.—A mile further is Gatton Park, or Lower Gatton Houſe, a new and beautiful ſtructure. This is the manſion-houſe, which carries with it the entire property of the borough, and was purchaſed by Mr. Petrie of Robert Ladbroke, Eſq. for 110,000l. The approach to this houſe is thought to equal any thing of the kind in the kingdom. From the lodge, which is on the ſummit of the hill leading to Reigate, the road winds beautifully down the park, for a mile, amid woods and groves of fir; preſenting, here and there, through breaks, ſome enchanting views of the country below. From the ſouth front of the houſe, the proſpects are rich, various, and extenſive. At the foot of the ſloping eminence on which it is ſituated, is a fine lake of 40 acres, enriched with two beautiful well-planted iſlands, the haunts of ſwans and other kinds of water-fowl. The adjacent country is finely broken and diverſified by wood-crowned hills and luxuriant vales. Farther on is Ladbroke Houſe, the reſidence of Miſs Ladbroke.

GIDEA HALL, the ſeat of Richard Benyon, Eſq. near Rumford, was originally a venerable manſion, bugun in the reign of Edward IV, by Sir Thomas Cooke, whoſe ſufferings during the civil wars, obliged him to leave it unfiniſhed at his death, in 1478. Sir Anthony, his grandſon, one of the preceptors of Edward VI, finiſhed it in the reign of Elizabeth; whom he had the honour of entertaining

in

in 1568*. Queen Mary de Medicis was lodged here, in 1637. It was purchased by Sir John Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the present structure, which he sold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon. The house has been lately raised and enlarged by his son, Mr. Benyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Wyatt.

GOBIONS, in the parish of North Mims, Herts, so named from the Gobions, its ancient lords, was afterward the seat of Lady More, mother-in-law of that illustrious character Sir Thomas More; on whose execution it was wrested from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithstanding it was her jointure from her first husband. This venerable mansion, once famous for its fine gardens in the ancient taste, is now the property of John Hunter, Esq. who here devotes his attention to tillage and grazing. His teams and ploughs are drawn by oxen, which is a great singularity in this county.

* Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, all eminent for their literary attainments. Mildred, the eldest, was forty-two years the wife of William Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language to the University of Cambridge. She had great political talents, was a patroness of literature, and distinguished for her numerous charities.—Anne, the second, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's. Eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, she had the honour of being appointed Governess to Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that young prince. Her sons Anthony and Francis were not a little indebted for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a severe, but admirable monitor. She translated from the Italian, the Sermons of Barnardine Occhini; and, from the Latin, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the highest applause.—Elizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for such was her progress in the learned languages, that she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambassador to France; and, afterward, of John Lord Russell, son of Francis Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her husbands, she wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English.—Catharine, the fourth, married to Sir Henry Killegrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry, 19 miles from London, in the road to Lewes, has its name from its excellent ſtone quarries. *See Marden.*

GORHAMBURY, near St. Alban's, a manor, which belonged to the church of that place, was granted, at the diſſolution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who ſold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, who built that magnificent ſpecimen of ancient architecture now demoliſhed, and adorned it with very famous gardens. Sir Nicholas was ſucceeded by his ſon Anthony, at whoſe death it devolved on that glory of our country, Francis Viſcount St. Alban's, whoſe matchleſs talents, deplorable weakneſſes, and merited fall, have been the ſubject of ſo many able pens. Foreſeeing his fall, he conveyed his eſtate to his faithful Secretary Sir Thomas Meautys, from whoſe heirs it paſſed by ſale into the family of the preſent Lord Grimſton.

Here, in 1557, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18, to the Wedneſday following, at the expence of 577l. 6s. 7¾d. beſide 15 bucks and two ſtags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, we obſerve herons, bitterns, godwittes, dotterds, ſhovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Majeſty's viſit to Cowdry in Suſſex, where ſhe ſpent ſome days, we find "the proportion of breakfaſt was three oxen and 140 geeſe!"

Mr. Horace Walpole complimented the late proprietor on his good taſte in preſerving the venerable manſion honoured by the viſits of Elizabeth, and the reſidence of the great Lord St. Alban's. But, alas! we may apply to Faſhion what the Poet ſays of Love, "Omnia vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori." The modern Gorhambury was built by the preſent Lord Grimſton.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the firſt port in the Thames, 22 miles from London. The pariſhes of Graveſend and Milton were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wedneſday and Saturday. The manor of Graveſend being in the poſſeſſion of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II, a grant to Graveſend and Milton of the exclu-

ſive

five privilege of conveying paſſengers to London, on condition that they ſhould provide boats, and carry all perſons, at two-pence a head, or the whole boat's fare at four ſhillings. They ſtill enjoy this privilege: but the fare is now ninepence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingſgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey the paſſengers to Rocheſter, at 1s. 6d. each.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were conſumed by fire. Soon after, the preſent church was erected. The town-houſe was built in 1764. In 1772, an act was obtained for new paving and lighting the ſtreets.

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of Swanſcomb, on the Thames, has a horſe-ferry to Weſt Thurrock, in Eſſex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Eſſex coaſt, but coaſting veſſels alſo, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous foſſils are often found imbedded in the chalk.

GREENSTED, a village near Chipping Ongar, in Eſſex, remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are formed of the ſolid trunks of trees placed in rows, and ſeem calculated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the Conqueſt. Greenſted Hall is the ſeat of John Redman, Eſq.

GREEN STREET HOUSE, the ſeat of William Morley, Eſq. in the pariſh of Eaſt Ham. It ſtands about a mile N. W. of the church, and is partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, 50 feet high. This houſe is ſaid to have been built by King Henry VIII, for Queen Anne Boleyn. The eſtate has been in the family of the Nevils, Earls of Weſtmorland and Lords Latimer, ſome of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 4 miles from London, was the birthplace of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: and here Edward VI died. A palace, erected here by Humphry Duke of Glouceſter, who named it Placentia, was enlarged by Henry VII, and completed by Henry VIII:

but being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II, who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Flamsteed, whose name the hill retains. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time. On the site of this ancient palace is the handsome residence of the Ranger of the park. This park is well stocked with deer, and affords as much variety in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the Observatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and imbrowning dells. The cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect, pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape; a little farther the eye falls on the noble hospital in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating commerce of the Thames. To the left, appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there terminates the prospect.

The church, rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphage, Abp. of Canterbury, said to have been slain by the Danes, on that spot. A college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old housekeepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and eight to be alternately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk) is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustri-

ous

ous warrior and poet, Henry Earl of Surry. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, built an hoſpital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, the firſt erected by an Engliſh Proteſtant ſubject.

At the ſummit of Maize Hill are Vanbrugh Fields, in which is a houſe built by the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation, it is ſaid, of part of the late Baſtile at Paris, in which he was certainly confined for ſome time. It is the reſidence of William Webber, Eſq. Not far from it are ſome other houſes in the ſame ſtyle of building, one of which was the ſeat of the late Lord Tyrawley, but is now inhabited by Henry Goodwyn, ſen. Eſq. *See Blackheath, Weſtcomb Park, and Woodland Houſe.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, for the uſe of diſabled Engliſh ſeamen and their children, and for the widows and children of ſuch as were ſlain at ſea*.

It is erected on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, on a terrace 860 feet in length, and conſiſts of four diſtinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two moſt northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand ſquare, which is 273 feet wide.

In the centre of the grand ſquare is a fine ſtatue of George II, by Ryſbrach, ſculptured out of a ſingle block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four ſides is a ſuitable inſcription in Latin.

King Charles's building is on the weſt ſide of the great ſquare. He reſided in the eaſt part of it, which was erected by Webb, after a deſign by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland ſtone, and ruſticated. In the middle is a tetraſtyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper

* King William appointed Commiſſioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and deſired the aſſiſtance of his good ſubjects, as the neceſſity of his affairs did not permit him to advance ſo conſiderable a ſum toward this work as he deſired. In conformity to this requeſt, many benefactions were made in that and the ſucceeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tablets hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterward the forfeited eſtate of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was given by Parliament to this hoſpital.

entablature,

entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavillion formed by four correſponding pilaſters of the ſame order, with their entablature, and ſurmounted by an Attic order, with a baluſtrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building oppoſite is in a correſpondent ſtyle. In the north front of each of theſe two buildings, the pediment is ſupported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diverſity of light and ſhade. In the centre of each part, between theſe ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of theſe lofty columns are two ſeries of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermoſt, which are the ſmalleſt, have ruſtic caſes, crowned with pediments; the upper ſeries, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over theſe is an attic ſtory: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilaſters ſupports a regular Attic courſe; the pilaſters of this order, riſing over every column and pilaſter of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly diſpoſed; and the top is covered with a baluſtrade.

To the ſouth of theſe are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. Theſe colonnades are 115 feet aſunder, and are compoſed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilaſters of Portland ſtone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and baluſtrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavillion at the end, 70 feet long.

Of the two ſouth buildings, that on the eaſt ſide is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been deſtroyed by fire, on the 2d of January 1779, has been reſtored in the moſt beautiful ſtyle of Grecian architecture, from the deſigns of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publiſher of the Antiquities of Athens, commonly called "Athenian Stuart."

Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular veſtibule, in which are four niches, containing the ſtatues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekneſs, in Coade's artificial ſtone, from deſigns by Weſt. From this veſtibule we aſcend, by a flight of fourteen ſteps to the chapel, which

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is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 penſioners, nurſes, and boys, excluſive of pews for the directors, and for the ſeveral officers, under-officers, &c." Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inſcription, in letters of gold:

"Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Pſalm 107.

The portal conſiſts of an architrave, frize, and cornice of ſtatuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent ſculpture. The frize is the work of Bacon, and conſiſts of the figures of two angels with feſtoons, ſupporting the ſacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inſcription:

The law was given by Moſes:
But grace and truth came by Jeſus Chriſt.

The great folding-doors are of mahogany highly enriched, and the whole compoſition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of ſix fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and baſes are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns ſupport the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and baluſtrade enriched with ſuitable ornaments. On the tablet in the front of this gallery is a baſſo-relievo, repreſenting the figures of angels ſounding the harp: on the pedeſtals, on each ſide, are ornaments conſiſting of trumpets, &c. and, on the tablet between, is this inſcription in letters of gold:

Praiſe him with the ſound of the trumpet:
Praiſe him with ſtringed inſtruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green; and, on each ſide, are four grand columns; their ſhafts of ſcagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vaſes of ſtatuary marble. At the oppoſite end of the chapel are four others of the ſame ſort, which ſupport the arched ceiling and roof. Theſe columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedeſtals, are 28 feet high.

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On the ſides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: thoſe of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which are oppoſite each other, are diſtinguiſhed by ornaments conſiſting of the naval crown, and other ſuitable inſignia. Underneath theſe galleries and the cantilivers which ſupport them are ranges of fluted pilaſters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilaſters with marine ornaments; the interval between with feſtoons, &c. and the pedeſtals of the baluſtrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each baluſtrade contain the Hoſpital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro oſcuro, repreſenting ſome of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and feſtoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved ſtone faſcia, on which ſtands a range of pilaſters of the compoſite mode, their ſhafts being of ſcagliola, correſponding with thoſe of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to ſupport the epiſtylum which ſurrounds the whole chapel. This epiſtylum is enriched with angels, bearing feſtoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, ſhells, and other applicable ornaments. From this riſes the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique ſtyle. Between the upper pilaſters are receſſes, in which are painted, in chiaro oſcuro, the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts.

At each end of the galleries are concave receſſes, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in ſtone: in theſe receſſes, are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilaſters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, conſiſting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular receſſes, containing paintings in chiaro oſcuro, of the prophets Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Moſes, and David.

The communion table is a ſemi-oval ſlab of ſtatuary marble, near eight feet long. The aſcent to it is by three ſteps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental rail-

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ing, repreſenting feſtoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is ſupported by ſix cherubims, ſtanding on a white marble ſtep of the ſame dimenſions.

Above is a painting by Weſt, in a ſuperb carved and gilt frame, repreſenting the Preſervation of St. Paul from ſhipwreck, on the iſland of Melita.

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and conſiſts of three principal groups. The firſt, which is at the lower part, repreſents the mariners and priſoners bringing on ſhore the various articles which have been preſerved from the wreck: near theſe is an elegant figure, ſuppoſed to be a Roman lady of diſtinction, claſping with affection an urn, containing the aſhes of her deceaſed huſband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to aſſiſt himſelf, is carried in the arms of two robuſt young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, conſiſting of St. Paul, ſhaking into the fire the viper that had faſtened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman ſoldiers with their proper inſignia.

The figures above theſe, on the ſummit of the rocks, form the third group, and conſiſt of the hoſpitable iſlanders lowering down fuel and other neceſſaries for the relief of the ſufferers.

The ſea and wrecked ſhip appear in the back-ground, and combine to exhibit a ſcene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of ſeafaring men, and of impreſſing them with a due ſenſe of their paſt preſervation, and their preſent comfortable ſituation and ſupport in this noble aſylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either ſide the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of ſtatuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the croſs, the other the emblems of the euchariſt. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the ſegment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Aſcenſion, deſigned by Weſt, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oſcuro; forming the laſt of the ſeries of paintings of the life of our Saviour which ſurround the chapel.

The middle of the aiſle, and the ſpace round the organ gallery,

gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and ſeaman's compaſs.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, ſupported by ſix fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above richly carved, and of the ſame material. In the ſix inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apoſtles, and executed after deſigns by Weſt: The Converſion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Viſion; Peter releaſed from Priſon by the Angel; Elymas ſtruck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionyſius the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's deſk is formed on a ſquare plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them ſimilar to thoſe of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are alſo alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after deſigns by the ſame artiſt.

The following paintings, in chiaro oſcuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

The firſt four of the ſeries, painted by De Bruyn, are at the eaſt end of the ſouth ſide of the chapel, and repreſent the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worſhipping; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the ſame ſide, are by Catton, and repreſent St. John baptizing: the Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Tempeſt.

The four at the weſt end of the north ſide are by Milburne, and repreſent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and ſaving Peter from ſinking; the Blind Man cured; Lazarus raiſed from the Dead; the Tranſfiguration.

The next four on the ſame ſide are by Rebecca, and repreſent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Reſurrection.

The Apoſtles and Evangeliſts in the receſſes between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are after the deſigns of Weſt.

King William's Building, oppoſite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the veſtibule is a compaſs with its proper points

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duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand, to push the morning star out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, shewing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, has dragon's wings, denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones. snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6472l. John de la Fontain, Esq. 2000l. Robert Osbolston, Esq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each. John Evelyn, Esq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the saloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon, are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I, at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of

George I, and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings representing the Public Weal, and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It coſt 6685l. at the rate of 3l. per yard for the ceiling, and 1l. per yard for the ſides.

Out of all that is given for ſhewing the Hall, only threepence in the pound is allowed to the perſon who ſhews it: the reſt makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not leſs than twenty poor boys, the ſons of ſlain or diſabled mariners; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught ſuch a ſhare of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the ſea-ſervice.

King William's Building, and Queen Mary's, are each ſurmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's Building, adjoining to the Governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits: viz. George II, by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainſborough; Edward, firſt Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viſcount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Daviſon; Robert Oſboiſton, Eſq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardſon; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, ſaid to have been the firſt penſioner admitted into this hoſpital.

Near the hoſpital are the infirmary and ſchools, two commodious brick buildings, deſigned by the late Mr. Stuart.

For the better ſupport of this hoſpital, every ſeaman in the royal navy, and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays ſix-pence a month.

There are near 2000 old or diſabled ſeamen in this hoſpital; and 100 boys, the ſons of ſeamen, are inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy: but there are no out-penſioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of ſeven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peaſe, a pound

a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each; that of the mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: beside which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two nightcaps.

This hospital has about 100 Governors, composed of the nobility, and great officers of state. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are, the Master, 1000l. Lieutenant-Governor, 300l. Treasurer, 200l. three Captains, each 200l. six Lieutenants, each 100l. two Chaplains, each 100l. a Physician and Surgeon, each 300l. a Clerk of the Checque, 100l. Auditor, 100l.

GROVE, near Watford, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the house and park.

GROVE, a thatched cottage, the romantic retreat of J. Bocket, Esq. at the foot of Box-hill, near Mickleham.

GROVE HOUSE, the beautiful villa of Mrs. Luther, at Chiswick, seated on the Thames, in a very desirable and sequestered spot. The premises, containing 80 acres, are inclosed within a brick wall. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees, and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. a year.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Philip Godfall, Esq. on an eminence on the verge of Hampstead Heath, with pleasure-grounds, and a terrace that commands a delightful prospect.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Lady Dowager Onslow, at Old Windsor, built by Mr. Bateman, uncle to the present Lord Bateman. This gentleman made it a point, in his travels, to take notice of every thing that pleased him in the monasteries abroad; and, on his return to England, he built this house; the bed-chambers of which he contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory, and every other appendage of a monastery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin, inscribed with the name of a suppositious ancient bishop. Some curious Gothic chairs, bought at a sale of the curiosities in this house, are now at Strawberry-Hill.

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, a noble seat, in the parish

of Ealing, in Middlesex. It commands an extensive and beautiful prospect; and was built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard*, in 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. Of the representatives of the Serjeant it was purchased, in 1740, by Henry Furnese, Esq. who employed Kent to enlarge and alter the gardens. In 1761, it was purchased for the Princess Amelia, after whose death it was sold, in 1788, to Colonel Ironside, who sold it, in 1792, to Walter Stirling, Esq. In 1794, it was purchased by Andrew Stirling, Esq. who sold it lately to Mr. Crawford, a gentleman from the East Indies.

The chapel was added by the Princess Amelia, who, it is said, expended above 20,000l. on the premises. The trees in and about the paddock are well grouped, and exhibit some very pleasing scenery.

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HACKNEY, a large and populous village to the N. E. of London. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the north; Dorleston, Shacklewell, and Kingston, on the west; and Homerton on the east. The present parish church is an old Gothic structure. Adjoining to the churchyard, a new one, on a larger scale, was begun, in 1791, in pursuance of an act of Parliament for that purpose. It is covered in, but is not yet finished.

On the S. side of the churchyard was an ancient mansion, many years a boarding-school for young ladies. In one of the windows were the arms of James I, Charles I, the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Holstein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. These arms, it is conjectured, were placed there, to commemorate some entertainment given to these illustrious personages. This house belonged, in the reign of Charles II, to Sir Thomas Vyner, son of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whose familiarity with that Monarch, a pleasant story is told in the Spectator, No. 462. It was entirely demolished this year.

* When this great lawyer first appeared before King William, after the Revolution, being then at a very advanced age, that monarch observed to him, that he supposed he had survived most of the great lawyers of his time. "Yes," answered the Serjeant, "and if your Majesty had not seasonably come over, I should have survived the law itself."

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At that period when the residences of our Princes and Nobility were scattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was distinguished by capital mansions. At Clapton is Brooke House, formerly the seat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An ancient house in Well Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A spacious mansion, at the corner of the road leading to Dorleston, and now let as a lodging-house, was the property and residence of John Ward, Esq. M. P. whom Pope has thus "damned to everlasting fame:"

> Riches, in effect,
> No grace of Heaven, or token of th' elect:
> Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
> To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of hackney-coaches.

In this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the Temple Mills, so called from having once been part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, as they were, afterward, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John. They are now used for preparing lead; and, at the Wick, are some silk mills. *See New College.*

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, near Barnet, had once an hermitage, called Monkton Hadley. The church is built with flint: over the west door is the date 1498; and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. On the top of the steeple is an iron pitch-pot, intended as a beacon. Hence the view of Essex, over the trees, is beautiful. On Hadley Green is the handsome seat of Peter Moore, Esq. *See Derham Park, New Lodge, and Wrotham Park.*

HAINAULT FOREST, is situated to the S. E. of Epping Forest, in Essex. In this forest, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries, by the name of Fairlop. "The tradition of the country," says Mr. Gilpin, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery, "traces it half way up the Christian era. It is still

ſtill a noble tree, though it has ſuffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted ſtem is 36 feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vaſt arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its ſhade, which overſpreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is ſuffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become ſapleſs, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair ſeem to be in a very deſponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies; and Fairlop has ſuffered from its honourable diſtinctions. In the feaſting that attends a fair, fires are often neceſſary; and no places ſeem ſo proper to make them in, as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more ſpeedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwiſe have ſuffered." But this tree is now fenced round with a cloſe paling, about five feet high. Almoſt all the extremities of its branches have been ſawed off, and Mr. Forſyth's compoſition applied to them, to preſerve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had ſuſtained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, has been repaired, as much as poſſible, by the ſame compoſition. On one of the branches is fixed a board, with this inſcription: "All good foreſters are requeſted not to hurt this old tree, a plaſter having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy, but whimſical character, in Wapping, uſed annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumſtance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the largeſt arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him.

Among the numerous ſocieties that have been formed, ſince the revival of the faſhionable amuſement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foreſters" is not the leaſt diſtinguiſhed, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the aſſociation, and, at certain times, march in proceſſion round this venerable father of the ſylvan race. They are dreſſed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band

band of music, and all "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious archery."

HALING HOUSE, the ancient seat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Esq. at Croydon. Charles Howard, the celebrated Lord Admiral, in the reign of Elizabeth, held it by a lease of the Crown, and died here, in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and evergreens; a circumstance which is thus celebrated by the late William Whitehead, in a poem, entitled, "Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surry:"

I envy not, I swear and vow,
The temples or the shades of Stow;
Nor Java's groves, whose arms display
Their blossoms to the rising day;
Nor Chili's woods, whose fruitage gleams,
Ruddy beneath his setting beams;
Nor Teneriffa's forests shaggy,
Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
Nor all that has been sung or said
Of Pindus, or of Windsor's shade.

HALL BARN, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the seat of Waller the Poet. It is remarkable, that this great man, who was born at Colesliill, toward the decline of life bought a small house, with a little land, on his natal spot; observing, that he should be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," says Johnson, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windsor, where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the King, and requested him, as both a friend and physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. "Sir," answered Scarborough, "your blood will run no longer." Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the disease increased upon him, he composed himself for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy sacrament, he desired his children to take it with him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in Christianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation with the great could be remembered with delight. He related, that being

being preſent when the Duke of Buckingham talked profanely before King Charles, he ſaid to him, "My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheiſm than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to ſee there is nothing in them, and ſo I hope your Grace will."

This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of 82. A handſome monument was erected to his memory, by his ſon's executors, in 1700, on the eaſt ſide of the churchyard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the weſt end of the monument, incloſed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the ſpiral pillar that riſes from the monument, has a pleaſing effect, and happily illuſtrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut-leaf. The Latin inſcription on the monument is by Rymer, and is to be ſeen in every edition of our poet's works. The houſe is the property of Edmund Waller, Eſq. one of his deſcendants. The gardens were conſidered, before the improvements of theſe times, as very magnificent. Mr. Waller has let the houſe to Mr. Blair.

HALSTEAD PLACE, the ſeat and park of George Arnold, Eſq. 18 miles from London, on the road to Sevenoaks.

HAM COMMON, a village between Peterſham and Kingſton, to which laſt it is a hamlet. Here is the villa of the earl of Buckinghamſhire, and in the houſe now the reſidence of Lady Douglas, lived the Ducheſs of Queensberry, the celebrated patroneſs of Gay.

HAM, EAST, a village in Eſſex, between Weſt Ham and Barking. In this pariſh, is a ſpring called Miller's Well, the water of which is eſteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the pariſh of Woolwich, lies on this ſide of the Thames, and divides this pariſh from that river. *See Green Street Houſe.*

HAM FARM, the ſeat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, a handſome brick ſtructure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds conſiſt of 500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleaſure, beſide a paddock.

paddock of 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending courſe by the ſide of the terrace; and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a ſwing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aſide at pleaſure, to let boats and other veſſels paſs. The Wey is navigable to Guilford. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windſor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and there are good views from it, and other parts of the gardens. This place was firſt beautified by the Counteſs of Dorcheſter, Miſtreſs of James II.

HAM HOUSE, the ſeat of the Earl of Dyſart, ſituate on the Thames, near Richmond, but in the pariſh of Kingſton, was built in 1610, and was intended, it is ſaid, for the reſidence of Henry Prince of Wales. Charles II granted it to the Duke and Ducheſs of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her firſt huſband, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.* It then underwent conſiderable alterations, and now remains a very curious ſpecimen of a manſion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that maſſy magnificence of decoration then in faſhion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and bruſhes, in ſome of the apartments, are of ſolid ſilver, or of fillagree. In the centre of the houſe is a large hall, ſurrounded by an open gallery. The baluſtrades of the grand ſtaircaſe, which is remarkably ſpacious and ſubſtantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the W. ſide of the houſe is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham Houſe contains ſome fine pictures by the old maſters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are the moſt conſpicuous. The principal portraits are, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton, C. Janſſen; the Duke and Ducheſs of Lauderdale, Lely; the Duke, in his robes of the Order of the Garter, Ditto; Charles II, who ſat for this picture for the Duke; Sir John Maitland,

* This lady was one of the two daughters and coheireſſes of William Murray, Earl of Dyſart; which title was granted to herſelf and heirs, 3 Charles II. The great John Duke of Argyle, her grandſon, and his brother and ſucceſſor, Archibald, were born in this houſe.

Chancellor

Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, firſt Earl of Dyſart; Catharine, his Wife, a beautiful picture, in water colours, Hoſkins; Sir Lionel Tollemache, firſt huſband to the Ducheſs of Lauderdale; General Tollemache, who was killed in the expedition againſt Breſt; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, by Vandyck; and the late Counteſs of Dyſart, Reynolds.

HAM, WEST, a village in Eſſex, one mile S. of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills, are the ſite and remains of a monaſtery, called the Abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1135, the demeſne of which, in this pariſh, included 1500 acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the abbey is ſtill ſtanding; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public-houſe and tea-gardens, is one of the ſtone arches of the abbey, where the ground has been much raiſed. In the kitchen, is a carved graveſtone, on which were once ſome inſcriptions cut in braſs. In the garden, is a ſtone coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, ſeveral urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique ſeal, and ſome old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with ſome of the ſtones, ſold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the ſame field, is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now a ſtable.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, four miles from London, on the great weſtern road, which, with Brook Green, Pallenſwick or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherd's Buſh, forms the Hammerſmith diviſion, or *ſide*, as it is termed, of the pariſh of Fulham. Here is a nunnery, which (according to very reſpectable information communicated to Mr. Lyſons, Vol. II. p. 420) took its riſe from the following circumſtance. In 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady ſet up a boarding-ſchool at Hammerſmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. Soon after its inſtitution, the governeſſes and teachers having voluntarily obliged themſelves to the obſervance of monaſtic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic ſchool has continued during the preſent century; and moſt of the faſhionable females among the Roman Catholics have received their education there. It has kept up its claim alſo to the title of a nunnery, many devotees

devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themſelves to voluntary ſecluſion. At preſent, (1796) there are only three in the houſe. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where, alſo, there is a Roman Catholic charity ſchool.

At a houſe on the water ſide, now occupied as an academy by Mr Jones, Queen Catharine, Dowager of Charles II, reſided for ſome years during the ſummer ſeaſon.—In Mr. Cotton's houſe, alſo on the ſide of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth.

Hammerſmith has a chapel of eaſe, which is a curacy, in the patronage of the Biſhop of London. *See Brandenburg Houſe.*

HAMPSTEAD, a large and populous village in Middleſex, four miles from London. It lies on the declivity of a hill, on the ſummit of which is an extenſive heath. The fine views of the metropolis, and of the diſtant country, which are to be ſeen from the heath, and from moſt parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the ſcene: the home landſcape, conſiſting of broken ground, divided into incloſures, and well planted with elms and other trees, is extremely picturesque. On the ſide of the hill, to the eaſt of the town, is a ſpring of mineral water, ſtrongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, uſed, when the wells were in faſhion, for promenades, public breakfaſts, &c. It is now converted into a chapel of eaſe. In the adjoining walks, ſeveral Roman ſepulchral urns, vaſes, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up, in 1774.

To the S. W. of Hampſtead was an ancient manſion-houſe, called Belſyſe, the ſeat of many perſons of conſequence from the reign of Henry VIII. In 1720, it was converted into a place of public entertainment; particularly for muſic, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open till the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of faſhion. The old manſion has been pulled down ſome years, and on its ſite is a modern-built houſe. The eſtate is held under the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, by the Earl of Cheſterfield, whoſe under tenant is Mr. Richardſon.

A houſe in Hampſtead, now the property of James Pilgrim,

grim, Esq. is supposed to be that in which the celebrated Sir Henry Vane resided, at the time of the Restoration. It afterward belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, Author of the Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion. That prelate lived here many years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of stained glass, (principally subjects from Scripture) which still remains there.

On the side of the hill, is an ancient building called The Chicken House, in a window of which are small portraits in stained glass of James I and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition says that it was a hunting seat of James II.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden has a beautiful villa near the church; and Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and the Hon. Thomas Erskine have also villas here. *See Grove House.*

The church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon till 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor, which belongs to General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. The church was rebuilt in 1747.

On a tomb in the churchyard, to the memory of the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Booth, and of her two brothers, (by whose death, in 1757, the title of Lord Delamere became extinct) are the following lines, written by Mr. Cooper, Author of the Life of Socrates, and of other ingenious pieces:

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd,
How pure the source from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh—
The saint may sleep, but cannot die.

Rest undisturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant, and the rising heir.
Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
In early promise of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom:
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not if, in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth——They knew not age's care.

HAMPTON,

HAMPTON, a village of Middlesex, situate on the Thames, oppoſite the mouth of the river Mole. It is 14¼ miles from London; and here is a ferry over the Thames to Weſt Moulſey, and a bridge to Eaſt Moulſey. Adjoing to this village is

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, ſituate on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingſton. It was magnificently built with brick, by Cardinal Wolſey, who ſet up 280 ſilk beds for ſtrangers only, and richly ſtored it with gold and ſilver plate; but it raiſed ſo much envy againſt him, that, to ſcreen himſelf from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII, who, in return, ſuffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five ſpacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were greatly admired.

Of the ſplendour of this palace we have few remains. The ancient apartments ſtill ſtanding, having been originally uſed merely as domeſtic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the preſent ſtructure was raiſed by King William, under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The grand façade toward the garden extends 330 feet, and that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general deſign of theſe elevations, are in a ſuperior ſtyle of magnificence.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now ſtands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace on this ſide, is a bas-relief of the Triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval baſin, anſwering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vaſes of exquiſite workmanſhip: one ſaid to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner: theſe pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of ſkill; but it is difficult to determine which is the fineſt performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs; one repreſenting the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other

Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the Judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agasias Dositheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second, is a young Apollo; the third, a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks.

On the north side is a tennis court; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness. Farther on is the great gate of the gardens. Some of the genteel inhabitants of Hampton and its vicinity are indulged with a key, which enables them to visit the palace and gardens by this gate.

The usual way of entering the palace is from the town, through four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, &c. well carved on stone.

Passing through a long court, on each side of which are stabling, we come next to the first portal, decorated with the heads of four of the Cæsars; namely, Tiberius, Vitellius, Trajan, and Adrian.

Through this portal we pass into a quadrangle, which leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock, by Tompion, on which are the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c. In the front is a portal of brick, adorned also with four heads of the Cæsars, without names.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which Queen Caroline erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the continuance of the court there; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-Lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterward for the entertainment

tertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterward Emperor of Germany.

On the oppoſite ſide of this quadrangle is a ſtone colonnade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great ſtaircaſe, adorned with gilt iron baluſtrades, erected on porphyry. This ſtaircaſe, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

At the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muſes, at whoſe feet ſits Pan, and below them Ceres, holding a wheat-ſheaf; at her feet is Flora, ſurrounded by her attendants, and holding a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods, Thame and Iſis, with their urns; and a table in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup: Juno's peacock is in the front; one of the Parcæ, with her ſciſſors, waiting for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life.

Beneath is Venus on a ſwan, Mars addreſſing her as a lover, and Cupid on another ſwan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proſerpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are ſerving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who ſits on an aſs that has fallen down, and ſeems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is ſupported by eagles: on one ſide of it ſits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other ſide, is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her right hand, and in her left, a palm over the head of Æneas, who ſeems inviting the twelve Cæſars, among whom is Spurina the ſoothſayer, to a celeſtial banquet. Over their heads the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming ſword, the emblem of deſtruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government. The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head of the ſtairs, is a funeral pile.

From the ſtaircaſe we paſs into the *Guard-Chamber*, which contains arms for 1000 men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of Admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gſadon,

and Benbow, Sir John Wiſhart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetſtone, Sir Thomas Hopſon, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudſley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden. Lord Orford, is by Brockman; Sir John Wiſhart, and the laſt ſeven are by Dahl; and the others by Kneller.

The *King's Firſt Preſence-Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. In this room is a fine picture, by Kneller, of King William, on a grey horſe; the Marquis of Hamilton, Mytens; and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, Rouſſeau.

The *Second Preſence Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry: the ſubject, Abraham offering up Iſaac. Here are Chriſtian IV, of Denmark, Vanſomer; Iſaac and Rebecca, a landſcape, Zucarelli; and three pieces of ruins and landſcapes, Rouſſeau.

The *King's Audience Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, which repreſents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchaſing a buryingplace for Sarah, and entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landſcape with Moſes, by Zucarelli; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I, Honthorſt; and two Madonnas, Corregio.

The *Drawing Room*, hung with tapeſtry; the ſubject, Abraham ſending his ſervant to get a wife for Iſaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treaſure. In this room is a whole length of Charles I, by Vandyck: the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone; David with Goliah's head, Fetti; and the Holy Family, Schidone.

The *King's State Bed Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Joſhua. The ceiling, by Verrio, repreſents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are Joſeph and his Miſtreſs, Orazio Gentileſchi; a Flower-piece, Baptiſt; ditto, Bogdane; and Anne, Ducheſs of York, Lely.

The *King's Dreſſing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; Mars is ſleeping in the lap of Venus, while ſome Cupids ſteal away his armour, and others are binding him with fetters of roſes. This room contains a Flower-piece by Old Baptiſt;

Baptiſt; Flowers, Withoos; Dead Game, Van Aelſt; a Saint's Head, G. Douw; Chriſt and St. John, Da Vinci; Francis I, of France, and his Queen, Jannet; Reſhemeer, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Charles I, on horſeback, Vandyck; the Great Mogul; a Landſcape with figures, P. Brill; Lot and his Daughters, Poelemburg; a Battle, Wouvermans; Diana and Nymphs bathing, Poelemburg; the Inſide of a Church, with the Woman taken in Adultery, (the figures by Old Franks) Deneef; Henry VIII, Holbein; Eraſmus, Ditto; a Woman ſinging, and a Man, G. Douw; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptiſt.

In the *King's Writing Cloſet* are the Shepherd's Offering, Old Palma; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibſon; Sachariſſa, Ruſſel; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of Hercules, after Julio Romano; a Flower-piece, Bogdane; Judith and Holofernes, P. Veroneſe; a Magdalen's Head, Saſſo Ferrato; David and Goliah; Adminiſtration of the Sacrament, Baſſan; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg; a Landſcape, with Cattle, Vandervelde; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris, Vincentio Malo; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; a Landſcape, Wouvermans; a Peacock, Bogdane; the Viſitation, Carlo Maratti; Charles I, at Dinner, Baſſan; and a Flower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Cloſet, hung with needle-work, ſaid to be wrought by herſelf and her maids of honour. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Chriſt to read, Guercino; Holy Family, Doſſo de Ferrara; Lord Darnley and his Brother, Luca de Heere; King of Bohemia at Dinner, Baſſan; Charles V, initiated into the Church; Queen of George I; Moſes ſtriking the Rock, Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, Mieris; Mrs. Lemon, Vandyck; George I; a Landſcape, Dietrice; St. Francis, Teniers; a Madonna and St. John, Guercino; a Lady; Bellini, the Maſter of Titian, by himſelf; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelſt; a Woman, Piombo; the Shepherd's Offering, Ricci; a Woman milking a Goat, Bergen; a Woman, Rembrandt; the Aſcenſion of the Virgin, Calvert; and a Landſcape, Pouſſin.

The *Queen's Gallery*, hung with ſeven pieces of tapeſtry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun; 1. Alexander's Triumphal Entry into Babylon; 2. his Battle with Porus; 3. Himſelf

ſelf and Bucephalus; 4. his Viſit to Diogenes; 5. his Conſultation with the Soothſayers; 6. his Battle with Darius; 7. the Tent of Darius.

The *Queen's State Bed Chamber*, the ceiling painted by Thornhill; Aurora is riſing out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horſes. The paintings are James I; Queen Anne, his Conſort, both by Vanſomer; Henry Prince of Wales, Mytens;- the Ducheſs of Brunſwick, Moreelze; a Landſcape, Zucarelli; and the portraits of George I, George II, Queen Caroline, and Frederic Prince of Wales.

The *Queen's Drawing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; in the middle of which is Queen Anne in the character of Juſtice; Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures, (formerly all in one piece of a great length) repreſenting a triumph of Julius Cæſar, in water colours, upon canvaſs, by And. Manregna. Over the two doors are Chriſt and the Woman of Samaria, and another Scripture piece, by Ricci.

The *Queen's State Audience Room*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting Melchiſedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. In this are ſix pictures, viz. a Lady; the Counteſs of Lenox; Bacchus and Ariadne, Ciro Ferri; Margaret, Queen of Scots, Mytens; the Duke of Brunſwick; and his Ducheſs.

The *Public Dining Room*, in which the late King uſed to dine in ſtate, is ornamented with the following pictures: Charles Elector Palatine; four Ship-pieces, Vandervelde; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, Romanelli; Princeſs Elizabeth; Chriſt in the Houſe of Lazarus, Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto; Baccio Bandinelli, Corregio; the Woman taken in Adultery, Ricci; Prince Rupert, Mirevelt. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond.

The *Prince of Wales's Preſence Chamber*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtory of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, Blenberg; Guzman, another Spaniſh Ambaſſador; Queen of France, Pourbus; Lewis XIII of France, Belcamp; and Ahaſuerus and Eſther, Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room*, hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting

repreſenting Elymas ſtruck with blindneſs, taken from one of the cartoons at Windſor. Here are the Duke of Wirtemburg, Mark Gerards; the Queen of Philip II of Spain; Count Mansfeld, Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber* has the Duke of Lunenburg, Mytens; Alexander Duke of Parma; a Spaniſh Nobleman, Pantoga; and the Queen of Chriſtian IV of Denmark.

In the *Private Chapel* is the Lord's Supper, by Tintoret.

In the *Cloſet next the Chapel*, are George II; Queen Caroline; Jonah under the Gourd, Heemſkirk; a Landſcape; a Head, Artemiſia Gentileſchi.

In the *Private Dining Room* are eight Ship-pieces, ſix of them by Vandervelde, four of which repreſents the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, Zucchero.

The *Cloſet next the Private Dining Room* has the Murder of the Innocents, Brueghel; and the Rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dreſſing Room* is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the Battle of Solebay; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawſon, the Duke of Glouceſter, and the Earl of Sandwich.

In the *King's Private Bed Chamber* are a Friar and Nuns at a Banquet, Longepier; and Suſannah and the Elders, P. Veroneſe.

In the *Cloſet next the Private Bed Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonnas.

In the *Council Chamber*, formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, are the Duke of Alva, Rubens; the Deluge, Baſſan; the Judgment of Midas, Schiavone; the Muſes in Concert, Tintoret; the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, ditto; Charles I, after Vandyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

The *Dining Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, viz. Counteſſes of Peterborough and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miſs Pitt, Ducheſs of St. Alban's; Counteſſes of Eſſex and Dorſet; Queen Mary, and the Ducheſs of Grafton.

We come next to the *Queen's Staircaſe*, the ceiling painted by Vick. Here are Charles II and his Queen, with the Duke

Duke of Buckingham, repreſenting Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is ſtruck down by naked boys.

The palace conſiſts of three quadrangles: the firſt and ſecond are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and ſtone by King William III. The gardens are not in the preſent ſtyle, but in that which prevailed ſome years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

The celebrated Brown had his preſent Majeſty's permiſſion to make whatever improvements in theſe gardens his fine imagination might ſuggeſt; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the beſt advantage in their preſent ſtate. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more ſuitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the more natural beauties of a private villa.

At the extremity of the gardens, oppoſite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the Duke of Glouceſter, as Ranger of Hampton-Court Park. It is called the Pavilion, and is a neat little ſtructure.

To this palace Charles the firſt was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived for ſome time," ſays Hume, "with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for ſuch in reality it was) he eſcaped in the ſame year.

His ſerene highneſs William V, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country, by the ſucceſsful termination of the French invaſion, at the commencement of the year 1795, has reſided in this palace ever ſince, with his illuſtrious conſort. The apartments allotted to them are thoſe called The Prince of Wales's.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton. When the late David Garrick purchaſed the houſe, he gave it a new front, by Adam; and the extenſive grounds were laid out with great taſte, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakſpeare. On a pedeſtal in this temple is the ſtatue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the moſt remarkable among a few good pictures in this houſe.

HAMPTON WICK, a village in Middleſex, at the foot of

of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton, (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HANWELL, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Uxbridge. Its little church, a neat structure of brick, was rebuilt in 1782. *See Brentford.*

HANWELL HOUSE, in the parish of Hanwell, the seat and park of William Harwood, Esq.

HANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, to the west of Twickenham, lately the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII; and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. It has been recently sold to a carpenter, who, during the summer season, lets it out in different apartments. *See Kempton Park.*

HAREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, 20 miles from London. Here Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his son, and the residence of Lady Charlotte Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the Countess of Derby, before whom Milton's Arcades was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems, "a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote Arcades, was still living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager of Ferdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his Comus. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the seat of William Baynes, Esq. Near this is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Excellency has made many capital improvements in it; having built,

built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

HARE HALL, the elegant seat of Mr. Wallinger, 13 miles from London, on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. In consists of a centre and two wings, built of stone, by Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a village in Essex, 23 miles from London, on the road to Stortford. It had once a market, now discontinued: but, on a common, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. which is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is called Harlow Bush Fair. *See Pishiobury.*

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Colnbrook. It has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity. *See Longford.*

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, 10 miles from London, on the highest hill in the county. This hill, insulated as it were, and rising out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view toward the east is terminated by the metropolis; to the south by the Surry hills. Toward the north, it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this side, the village of Stanmore, and Bentley Priory (the Marquis of Abercorn's seat) are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and southwest, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the churchyard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire. On the brow of the hill, descending to Sudbury Common, is a small villa belonging to the Right Hon. Thomas Ord Powlett, with a beautiful garden and shrubbery, which commands nearly the same prospect. On the brow of Sudbury Hill, is a villa called the Hermitage, now in the occupation of Mrs. Roberts.

The manor-house of Harrow is the seat of Sir John Rushout, Bart. Another manor-house, called Headstone, is the property of John Asgill Bucknall, Esq.; and a third, called Wembley, is the property of Richard Page, Esq. whose

whose family have held it ever since the year 1544; almost the only instance in Middlesex, says Mr. Lysons, of a family now existing, who have been resident proprietors for two centuries and a half.

The parish church, with its lofty spire, forms a very conspicuous object. But Harrow is chiefly celebrated for its freeschool, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom. It was founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston in this parish. *See Bentley Priory.*

HATCHLANDS, the seat of George Sumner, Esq. five miles from Guilford, on the Epsom road, is a handsome modern house, with a small park.

HATFIELD, a market-town in Herts, 19½ miles from London, was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was bestowed, by Edgar, on the monastery of Ely, [in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence it was called Bishop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III, was born here. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary; and hence, on the death of Mary, she was conducted to ascend the throne. James I exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterward Earl of Salisbury.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, built on the site of the ancient episcopal palace at Hatfield, by Robert first Earl of Salisbury. The house is built of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611.

The noble founder inclosed two parks; one for red, and the other for fallow deer; and, in the first, he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I was conveyed here a prisoner to the army.

James, the fifth Earl, suffered this palace to fall into decay;

cay; but the late Earl reſtored it to its priſtine magnificence, after the deſigns of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful ſcenery of modern gardening.

In this houſe are ſeveral fine paintings; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, "Non ſine ſole iris;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inſcription, "Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Eſſex, three miles from Rumford, in the pariſh of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a ſeat of ſome of our Saxon Kings; particularly of that ſimple ſaint, Edward the Confeſſor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, ſolitary, and fit for devotion. "It ſo abounded," ſays the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they diſturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earneſtly prayed for their abſence; ſince which time never nightingale was heard to ſing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from ſome fine bower, or ſhady walk, like Roſamond's Bower, at Woodſtock. It is a charming ſpot, having an extenſive proſpect over a great part of Eſſex, Herts, Kent, Middleſex, and Surry; and of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing up and down. Here the Confeſſor is reported to have built a palace, ſome part of the walls of which are ſtill ſtanding. Beſide this palace there was another, called Pergo, that ſeems to have been always the jointure houſe of a Queen Conſort. Here died Joan, Queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal ſeats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progreſs into Suffolk in 1570, ſhe reſided here ſome days. It was the ſeat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the ſite of the former, is the elegant villa of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. called the Bower Houſe, and near this is Bedford's, the ſeat of John Heaton, Eſq.

HAYES, a village in Middleſex, 13 miles from London, on the road to Uxbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is curiouſly ornamented, and has ſome good monuments. In this pariſh is Hayes Park, the property of Capt. Joſeph Fraine of the navy, and the reſidence of Mr. Juſtice Heath. *See Paddington.*

HAYES

HAYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, the elegant villa of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great ſums in fine improvements. It is now (April 1796) the property of Lord Lewiſham, who has advertiſed it for ſale.

HEARTS, the ſeat of Jervoiſe Clerké Jervoiſe, Eſq. at Woodford, near nine miles from London, ſituate behind ſeveral rows of elms, which form a fine evening walk. It was built by Sir Humphrey Handforth, maſter of the robes to James I. That King was fond of this houſe, and often breakfaſted here, when he hunted in Epping Foreſt. By marriage it became the property of the Onſlows; and the famous ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons was born here. When the Onſlows removed into Surry, this eſtate was ſold, ſince which it has had different proprietors. The laſt owner, Richard Warner, Eſq. whoſe only niece Mr. Jervoiſe married, was a literary character. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent maſters, and was very curious in the diſpoſition of his garden, in which is a large maze, and a thatched houſe in the middle, with lines in Latin and Engliſh, emblematic of the ſituation, but now almoſt illegible.

HEDSOR LODGE, the elegant ſeat of Lord Boſton, ſtands in a lofty ſituation, near Cliefden. The grounds are formed by nature into high ſloping hills and deep vallies, with a variety of woods well diſtributed. The declivities of the hills, toward the weſt, are ſteep; and, in the ſouth, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground riſes boldly by the ſummit, on which this noble manſion appears conſpicuous. The extenſive views from this are enriched by villages, ſeats, and a variety of rural ſcenery.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a market-town in Herts, 22¼ miles from London. It ſtands among hills, upon the river Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is governed by a Bailiff. The market which is ſtill a very good one, was formerly eſteemed one of the greateſt in England for wheat; 20,000l. a week having been often returned only for meal.

HENDON, a village in Middleſex, ſeven miles from London, ſituate on a rivulet called the Brent. Hendon Place, a fine ſeat in this pariſh, is the property of George Snow, Eſq. of Langton, in Dorſetſhire, and the reſidence

of George Peters, Esq. Here was a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down, Jan. 1, 1779. Its height was 70 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, 16 feet; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet; the limbs from six to 12 feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones. *Lysons, Vol. III. p.* 4.—In Brent Street, not far from the church, is the ancient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the property and residence of John Cornwall, Esq.

HERTFORD, a borough, and the county town of Herts. It is seated on the river Lea, and is said to have been of some note in the time of the ancient Britons; and it was accounted one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, where their Kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary council was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once navigable for ships. In 879 the Danes erected two forts here for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the stream, so that their vessels were left on dry ground; which so terrified them, that they abandoned their forts, and fled. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle, which has been often a royal residence, and is now the property of Sir George William Prescot, Bart. and residence of the Marquis of Devonshire. The town is built in the form of a Y, with the castle in the middle of the two horns. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Christ Hospital in London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of that hospital may be accommodated; for the Governors have erected a house in the town for such children as want health, or are too young for that hospital.

In the parish of Little St. John, is the New River Head; and near the town are many handsome villas; particularly Bayfordbury, the seat of William Baker, Esq.; Ball's Park, the Earl of Leicester's; Golden's, the seat of Richard Emmet, Esq.; Hartingfordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq.; Brickendenbury Park, Mr. Blackmore's, and Tewin Water, Lord John Townshend's. At Hartingfordbury, are

are the portraits of the members of the Kit Kat Club. *See Barn Elms and Cole Green.*

HESTON, a village of Middlesex, 10¾ miles from London, and a mile and a half to the north of the great western road. The soil (in general a strong loam) is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says, it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the mamlets for her highnes' own diet" from Heston. *See Hounslow and Osterley Park.*

HIGHGATE, a populous hamlet in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, four miles from London. The chapel and two thirds of the village belong to Hornsey. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park. On its site was once an hermitage; near which Sir Roger Cholmeley, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, built a freeschool, in 1562. Some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words "except I like the other better."

On the left hand of the entrance into Highgate from Kentish Town, is a house built by Sir William Ashhurst, Lord Mayor of London, 1694. It is now the seat of Thomas Walker, Esq. Accomptant General.

HIGHWOOD HILL, in the parish of Hendon, in Middlesex. Here is a mineral spring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly inclosed, at the expence, it is said, of Lady Rachael Russel, who had a villa in the neighbouring parish of Totteridge.

HILL HALL, the seat and park of Sir William Smyth,

Bart. situate in the parish of Theydon Mount, 16 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar. For elegance, and the fineness of its prospects, it is esteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State, in 1548; but great alterations have since been made in it. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.

HILLINGDON, Great and Little, two villages in Middlesex, near Uxbridge, which is a hamlet to the former. In the churchyard is a remarkable high yew-tree, above 200 years old. On the left hand of Hillingdon Heath, from London, a very elegant house is erecting, for the Count di Salis, an Italian nobleman; and, at Little Hillingdon is Hillingdon House, the seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham. The grounds are picturesque, and enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, 17 miles from London, has a market on Thursday, and a fine fountain in the middle of the town, which is thus mentioned by Prior:

> A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
> And into a puddle throws mother of tea.

HOLLAND HOUSE, the ancient mansion-house of the manor of Abbot's Kensington, in the parish of Kensington, two miles from London. It takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, and affords a very good specimen of the architecture of that period.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of this venerable mansion, in 1716, by his inter-marriage with Charlotte Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law, the Earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whose licentiousness of manners he had anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the scene might make some impression upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requested to know his commands, and

received

received the memorable anſwer, "See in what peace a chriſtian can die," to which Tickell thus alludes:

> He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
> A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his eſtates devoted on the father of the preſent Lord Kenſington, (maternally deſcended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick) who ſold it, in 1762, to the Right Hon. Henry Fox. It is now the property of his grandſon, Lord Holland, and the reſidence of Edward Bearcroft, Eſq.

A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the weſt wing, about 118 feet, is ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families; among which are principally noticed, Charles II and the Ducheſs of Portſmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely; Henry, Lord Holland; and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a group, with Lady Suſan Strangeway, and Lady Sarah Lenox, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here; and it is ſaid to take its name from the holm-oak with which it abounds.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the ſeat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on Holwood Hill, in the pariſh of Keſton, five miles from Bromley. Great part of the Roman camp at Keſton is incloſed in Mr. Pitt's grounds: and hence is one of the moſt delightful proſpects in the county. *See Keſton.*

HORNCHURCH, a village in Eſſex, the only pariſh in the liberty of Havering, 2¾ miles from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the eaſt end of the church, for which tradition aſſigns ſome reaſon too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handſome ſeat of Richard Wyatt, Eſq. and Marſhals, the pleaſant villa of Jackſon Barwis, Eſq.

HORDON-ON-THE-HILL, a market-town in Eſſex, 19 miles from London, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. From this place is a very beautiful proſpect.

HORNSEY, a village in Middleſex, five miles from

London. In the footway from this village to Highbury Barn, at Iſlington, is a coppice of young trees, called Hornſey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public houſe, to which great numbers of perſons reſort from the city. This houſe being ſituated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful proſpect of the neighbouring country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornſey. On the ſide of the road from Iſlington to Southgate, is a capital manſion, with handſome porter's lodges, built by Edward Gray, Eſq. *See Highgate and Muſwell Hill.*

HORSELEY, Eaſt and Weſt, two villages, four miles beyond Leatherhead. In the former is a fine ſeat, the property of William Currie, Eſq. In the latter is the handſome houſe of Henry Weſton, Eſq.

HORTON, a village in Buckinghamſhire, near Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the univerſity, reſided five years with his father. The houſe, called the manor-houſe, is now in the occupation of Mrs. Hugford. Here his mother died, in 1637, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Here alſo is the ſeat of Miſs Lawſon.

HOUNSLOW, a market-town of Middleſex, 9¾ miles from London. It is a hamlet to two pariſhes; the ſouth ſide lying in Iſleworth, and the north ſide, with the chapel, in Heſton. Here was formerly a priory, which belonged to the brethren of the Holy Trinity, whoſe peculiar office it was to ſolicit alms for the redemption of captives. The ſite of the priory, with the manor-houſe adjoining the chapel, is the property of Mrs. Sophia Bulſtrode.

Hounſlow ſtands in the edge of the heath of the ſame name, on which are ſome powder mills on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath James II formed an encampment, after the ſuppreſſion of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enſlave the nation; and here he firſt perceived the little dependence that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the ſeven Biſhops.

HUNSDON HOUSE, to the N. E. of Hoddeſdon, in Herts, was a royal palace, erected by Henry VIII, and was granted to Lord Hunſden, by his firſt couſin, Queen Elizabeth. It was the property of the late Nicholas Calvert, Eſq.

HYDE,

HYDE, THE, the seat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. near Ingatestone, in which is a fine collection of prints, ancient coins and medals, statues, vases, and other antiques, some of them from Herculaneum, and collected by Mr. Hollis himself in Italy. In the hall, in particular, are two sarcophagi, superior to those at Wilton.

HYDE HALL, the seat of the Earl of Roden, near Sawbridgeworth, in Herts, 25 miles from London.

HYDE PARK, a celebrated park at the west extremity of the metropolis, adjoining on the south side to Knightsbridge, and lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. It is the site of a manor, which anciently belonged to the church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII, by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the usurpation, it was sold in different lots, and produced 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. The crown-lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. It has been considerably reduced since the survey in 1652, partly by buildings between Hyde-Park-Corner and Park Lane, but principally by the making of Kensington Gardens. By a survey taken in 1790, its present extent appears to be 394 A. 2 R. 38 P. In the upper part, adjoining to Kensington Gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal, called the Serpentine River, (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made by Queen Caroline in 1730; the water being supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover Square.

Hyde Park has been long a favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has the following curious remark: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde Park: many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men,

men, and painted ſpotted women."—In Hyde Park alſo, the troops in and about the metropolis, are exerciſed and frequently reviewed.

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ICKENHAM, a village in Middleſex, two miles from Uxbridge. In this place is Swakeley Houſe, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

JESSOP's WELL, a ſulphurious ſpring, of the ſame kind as that of Harrowgate, four miles from Epſom.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Eſſex, in the pariſh of Barking, ſituate on each ſide of the river Roding; the former 6¾ miles from London, in the road to Chelmſford. Here is Highland Houſe, the elegant ſeat of Iſaac Currie, Eſq. As it is built of ſtone, it forms a fine termination to a viſta from Wanſtead Houſe. *See Valentine Houſe.*

INGATESTONE, a market-town, 23 miles from London, on the road to Harwich. Here is the ancient ſeat of Lord Petre, whoſe anceſtor, Sir William Petre, founded eight fellowſhips, at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowſhips, and erected here an almſhouſe for twenty poor perſons. Part of the houſe is pulled down: the reſt is inhabited by the ſteward and ſome Roman Catholic families dependent upon his lordſhip. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, the north ſide of which, and half of the ſouth ſide, are in the pariſh of Fryerning. In the church are ſome ſtately monuments of the Petre family.

INGRESS PARK, at Sanſcombe, in Kent, 19 miles from London, the elegant villa of the late H. W. D. Roebuck, Eſq. which commands a fine view of the Thames.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marſh, on the north ſide of the Thames, in Middleſex. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they uſed it as a hunting ſeat, and, it is ſaid, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marſh. Theſe hounds frequently making a great noiſe, the ſeamen called the place the Iſle of Dogs, though it is neither an iſland, nor a peninſula.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 8½ miles from London. The church is a modern ſtructure;

ture; but it has a venerable tower, covered with ivy, which belonged to the former church. Near the grand entrance into Sion Park, is a houſe, the property and reſidence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart. Gumley Houſe, the reſidence of the laſt Earl of Bath, (and ſo called from having been built by John Gumley, Eſq. father of his Counteſs) belongs to Mr. Angell, and is on the north ſide of the road from Twickenham to London. Fronting the Hounſlow road, is the handſome villa of David Godfrey, Eſq.; and, by the water ſide, a houſe built by James Lacey, Eſq. now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the reſidence of the Earl of Warwick. *See Sion Houſe and Sion Hill.*

ISLINGTON, a conſiderable village N. of London, to which it is now united. The pariſh contains, beſide the village, the hamlet of Holloway, Kingſland Green, and part of Newington Green. The church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick ſtructure, with a ſpire, quoins, cornices, and architraves of Portland ſtone. Its height, to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. Its length is 108 feet, and its breadth 60. Its roof is ſupported without pillars; and the inſide is adorned with elegant ſimplicity. In 1787, it underwent conſiderable repairs. The ſcaffolding was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the ſteeple, by Mr. Birch, a baſket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a ſimilar work for the repairs of the ſpire of the abbey church in that town. He engaged to erect this ſcaffold for 20l. and the privilege of ſhewing it at ſixpence each perſon, which amounted to a conſiderable ſum. An old building in Canonbury-Field, is abſurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*. In the Crown Public Houſe, in the Lower Street,

* Strype records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Alderſgate Bars, leaving the Charter Houſe on the left hand, ſtretches up toward Iſeldon, commonly called Iſlington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age, was eſteemed to be ſo pleaſantly ſeated, that in 1581, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode that way to take the air; where, near the town, ſhe was invironed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much diſturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haſte to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the ſame. The ſame night did the Recorder ſend out warrants into the ſame quarters, and into Weſtminſter and the Duchy. And in the morning he went out himſelf, and took that day ſeventy-four rogues, whereof ſome were blind, and yet great uſurers, and very rich. They were ſent to Bridewell, and puniſhed."

among

among other decorations on painted glaſs, apparently of the reign of Henry VII, is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the Queen of that Monarch, ſuppoſed to have been painted in 1487.. In the fields, to the N. W. of the White Conduit Houſe and Tea Gardens, is a large incloſure, called the Reed Mote, or Six-acre field, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp. The White Conduit Houſe takes its name from a conduit near it, which formerly ſupplied the Charter Houſe; and a pipe belonging to it, is ſtill exiſting, and conveys water to Dr. de Valangin's houſe in Pentonville.

On the S. W. ſide of Iſlington, is a fine reſervoir, called New River Head, which conſiſts of a large baſin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thus conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reſervoir, which lies much higher, in order to ſupply the higheſt parts of London. Near the New River Head, is the well-known place of public amuſement, called Sadler's Wells, which takes its name from a ſpring of mineral water, now called Iſlington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells. This ſpring was diſcovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a houſe, which he had then juſt opened as a muſic-room. The water reſembles much in quality and effect that of Tunbridge Wells in Kent. Sadler's muſic-houſe came, after his death, to one Francis Forcer, whoſe ſon was the firſt that exhibited there the diverſions of rope-dancing and tumbling, to which have for many years been added muſical interludes and pantomimes.

To the N. of Iſlington, is Highbury Place, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampſtead. Higher ſtill is Highbury Terrace, which commands a beautiful proſpect. Near this is the neat villa, paddock, and pleaſure grounds of Alexander Aubert, Eſq. who has erected near the houſe, a lofty and ſpacious obſervatory, furniſhed with a complete collection of aſtronomical inſtruments. On the ſite of theſe premiſes was a moated ſpot, called Jack Straw's Caſtle, on which ſtood the manſion of the Priors of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was burnt to the ground by the commons of Eſſex, June 13, 1381, in the inſurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Near this is a noted tavern

vern and tea-gardens, called Highbury Barn. At the entrance of the town, but in the parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, are almshouses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers Company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exercise for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat, (high-crowned hats being then in fashion) without the least injury. In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and almshouses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stands on the very spot where this accident happened.

In this parish, in the road from Islington to Hoxton Town, is the white lead manufactuary of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotheram, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common windmills, viz. 1st, the brick-tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side the flyers, and on the other side a gallery, which serves to turn the whole top at pleasure, so as to bring the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and 2dly, instead of four, the usual number of flyers, it is furnished with five. *See Canonbury, Kingsland, Newington-Green, and Pentonville.*

IVER, a village in Bucks, three miles from Uxbridge. Here was Delaford, the seat of Sir William Young, Bart. which was lately pulled down; the extensive pleasure-grounds being added to those of Mr. Cleves, whose seat is near the church. These, with other additions, and turning the road on the front of the house, has rendered Mr. Cleves' a delightful retreat.

At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Mrs. Colborne,

Colborne, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the Dowager of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel, that was likewiſe fatal to his antagoniſt James Duke of Hamilton. A very conſiderable cotton mill has lately been erected at Iver.

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KELVEDON HALL, in the pariſh of Kelvedon Hatch, in Eſſex, near 20 miles from London, on the road to Chipping Ongar, the elegant villa of John Wright, Eſq. It commands a rich and extenſive proſpect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be ſeen by the naked eye.

KENDAL's HALL, the ſeat of William Phillimore, Eſq. 13 miles from London, in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, and in the pariſh of Aldenham, Herts.

KEMPTON PARK, in the pariſh of Hanworth, in Middleſex, formerly the ſeat of the famous traveller, Sir John Chardin, and now of Sir John Muſgrave, Bart.

KENNINGTON, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Here was a royal palace, which Edward III made a part of the Duchy of Cornwall; and here Edward the Black Prince reſided. It was likewiſe the reſidence of Richard II, when Prince of Wales. In 1396, the young Queen Iſabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourſe of people, from Kennington to the Tower; and it was the occaſional reſidence of Henry IV, VI, and VII. The manor was firſt farmed out by Henry VIII. Camden ſays, that in his time there is no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceaſed to be an occaſional royal reſidence, and a manor-houſe built on the ſite, which was occupied by Charles I, when Prince of Wales. In a ſurvey, taken in 1656, this manor-houſe is ſaid to be "ſmall, and an old low timber building, ſituate upon part of the foundation of the ancient manſion-houſe of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ago utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the ſtable, 180 feet long, built of flint and ſtone, and now uſed as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor-houſe, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, (as it was then called) was viſible; and the latter, in

in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor diſtreſſed Palatine Proteſtants. In 1786, in digging near this barn, for a cellar, ſome ſpacious vaults of ſtone were diſcovered, the arches of which were cemented by a ſubſtance harder than ſtone itſelf. The manor belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Long Barn was pulled down in 1795; and on the ſite are erected ſome houſes, which form a continuation of Park Place, Kennington Croſs. The road, by Elizabeth Place, to Lambeth Butts, is ſtill called Prince's Road, and was ſo denominated in all ancient writings; it having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at the ſtairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, ſon of George II.

KENNINGTON COMMON, on the road to Clapham, is the common place of execution for Surry. Some of the rebels, who were tried by the ſpecial commiſſion, in Southwark, in 1746, ſuffered here. On this common is a bridge formerly called Merton Bridge, becauſe the Canons of Merton Abbey had lands, for the purpoſe of repairing it.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middleſex, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It contains the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravels, and a part of Little Chelſea; but the royal palace, and about 20 other houſes on the north ſide of the road, are in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.—At Earl's Court was the villa of the late celebrated John Hunter, who here proſecuted his curious and uſeful experiments and diſcoveries, and whoſe valuable muſeum (which promiſes to be of ſuch utility to the ſcience of chirurgery) is about to be purchaſed by Parliament. After his death, this houſe became the reſidence of the late John Bayne, Eſq. *See Knightſbridge.*

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the ſeat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was ſold by his ſon (Daniel the ſecond Earl) to King William, who greatly improved it, and cauſed a royal park to be made to it, through Hyde Park. The gardens were originally only 26 acres. Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wiſe; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near 300 acres from Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman; and

they have since been much improved by Brown. They are 3¼ miles in circumference; and have, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade.

The palace is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments, which are very noble, consist of a suit of 12 rooms. We first ascend the great staircase, in which are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both pages to George I; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by Kent. We then proceed through the apartments in the following order; observing, that all the ceilings in the state-rooms are painted by that artist:

The *Presence Chamber*, in which the pictures are the Princess of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of Philip II of Spain, More.

The *Privy Chamber*: the pictures, a German Lady with an Orrery and Dog, Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; St. William, Giorgione; Duchess of Valentia, Jannet; Wise Men's Offering, Luca Giordano; a Man with a Cross at his Breast, Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, ditto; an Old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Prussia, a whole length; a Man with a Glass in his Hand, Brugghin; an Old Man with a gray Beard, Tintoret; the Empress of Russia, a whole length; the Duchess of Portsmouth, Verelst; her present Majesty's Sister, Woge.

The *Queen's Drawing-Room*, hung with tapestry, representing a winter piece in Holland, Vanderbank, has Sir Thomas More, Holbein; a Man's Head, in a furred Gown, Tintoret; William Duke of Cumberland on Horseback, Wootton: and a Man's Head, Giorgione.

The *Queen's Dining-Room* has Giorgione's Head, by himself; James IV of Scotland, his Brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, Mabuse; Henry V; Richard III; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; Henry VI; Edward VI; a Man's Head; Queen of James IV, of Scotland, with St. George, Mabuse; Bassan's Head, by himself; Emperor Maximilian I; Philip the Fair; Henry VII; Elizabeth, his Queen; Louis XII of France; Princess of Castile; King of Arragon;

gon; his Queen; Charles IX of France; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Cuſtom, Alb. Durer; Maximilian Archduke of Auſtria; a young Man's Head; Dr. Linacre, Founder of the College of Phyſicians, Quintin Matſys; Raphael's Head, by himſelf; a Virgin and Child, Sabutani; Philip II of Spain, Jannet; a Dutch Merchant and his Wife; John de Bologna's Head.

The *Queen's Dreſſing-Room:* Judith and Holofernes, Paul Veroneſe; Ruins and Figures, Bamboccio; Windſor Caſtle, Woſterman; four Views of Venice, Canaletti; a Plundering, Wouvermans; Departure of Charles II from Shievling, Lingelbeck; a Battle, Wouvermans; Old Hampton Court, Danckers; a Landſcape with Hawking; three Landſcapes, namely, Hawking, the managed Horſe, and Fiſherman, Wouvermans; a Skirmiſh, Bercham; a Landſcape, Avont; an Altarpiece, Alb. Durer; Battle of Forty, Snyders; a Landſcape with Ruins, Paul Brill.

The *Queen's Gallery:* Henry VIII; his Queen, Catharine of Arragon; Queen Elizabeth, in a Chineſe dreſs, Zucchero; James I, Vandyck; his Queen, Vanſomer; Charles II, Lely; James II, ditto; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; Queen Anne, after ditto; George I, after ditto; George II, Seman; Queen Caroline, ditto; the Emperor Charles VI, Kneller; Philip III of Spain, and his Queen, Valeſque.—Kneller was knighted for painting theſe pictures of King William and Queen Mary.

The *Cube Room:* here are ſix Gods and Goddeſſes; over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique; and above her is a Roman Marriage, in marble, by Ryſbrack.

The *Great Drawing-Room:* Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck; Jacob's Separation, Baſſan; Audience of Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate Houſe at Venice, Fialletti; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himſelf; Flaying of St. Bartholomew; Holbein's Wife's Head, in water colours, Holbein; Venus and Cupid, Mich. Angelo; Charles XI of Sweden, on Horſeback, Wyck; Duke of Wharton, Roſalba; a Tyroleſe Girl, ditto; Roſalba's Head, by herſelf; Duke of Buckingham and his Family, Honthorſt; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders; the Taking of Tournay, by Marlborough, Wootton; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; St. John, Leonard Spado; a Naked Venus, Titian;

a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio; St. Catharine at the Altar, Veroneſe; the Taking of Liſle, by Marlborough, Wootton.

The *King's State Bed Chamber:* a Man's Head; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; four Cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus; a Woman's Head.

The *Pruſſian Cloſet:* the Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld; Lucretia, after Caracci; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptiſt's Head, Da Vinci; a Doge of Venice, Tintoret.

The *Green Cloſet:* a Landſcape, Paul Brill; a Woman aſleep, G. Douw; the Adoration of the Shepherds, Zucchero; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, Veroneſe; an Italian Muſician, Giorgione; ſix long narrow ſlips, with figures and trees, Schiavoni; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the tomb, Holbein; an Altarpiece; Sophoniſba, Gaetano; Saint Catharine, Da Vinci; a Woman going to ſtab herſelf, Palamedes; Henry VII and VIII, with their Queens, Reemi; Francis II of France, when Dauphin, Jannet; Lucretia, Titian; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, Elſhiemer; Nymphs bathing; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, Rottenhamer; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet; the ſecond Earl and Counteſs of Clarendon, Lely; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, grandmother of George I, Cor. Janſſen; her ſeven Children; her Conſort, Cor. Janſſen; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII, Mabuſe; Frobenius, Printer to Eraſmus, Holbein; Eraſmus, ditto; a ſmall Landſcape, manner of Ferg; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, Titian; Virgin and Child, St. Catharine, and St. Ignatius, Giorgione; Boys, Pollidore; a Landſcape, Everdingen; a China Diſh with Heart Cherries, Daniel Nes; a Landſcape, Mola; Niobe's Children ſhot out of the Clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This Room was King William's writing cloſet, in which are his table and eſcritor.

His Majeſty's Gallery: Queen Mary, Wiſſing; Adoration of the Kings, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wiſſing; Henry Sommers, Jeſter to Henry VIII, Holbein; Van Cleeve's Wife,

Wife, by himſelf; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Zoffani; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenburg's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himſelf; Charles I, on horſeback, Dobſon; William Duke of Glouceſter, a whole length, Claret; Queen Anne, when Princeſs, Kneller; Inigo Jones, Nogary; William Duke of Glouceſter, Kneller; Henry Prince of Wales, ſon to James I, Mytens; Henry IV, of France, Pourbus; Edward VI, Holbein; Julio Romano; Catharine of Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, Williſon; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; Queen Elizabeth, when young; Paul Veroneſe; Princeſs Anne, with a Dog; George Prince of Denmark, Dahl; James I, Vanſomer; a Man in Black, Tintoret; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; Guercino, by himſelf; a Lady's Head, More; Ducheſs of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, Houſeman; Holbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince Edward, Ramſey; George I, Vanderbank; Mich. Angelo, a Head; Edward Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I, Vandyck; a Head; Charles II, Wiſſing; a Man in Armour, Giorgione; Sir Henry Guilford, Holbein; a Portrait with a ruff, Vandyck; Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, Zoffani; a Dominican Friar; Artemiſia Gentileſchi, by herſelf; Henry VIII, Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Ducheſs of York, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, Caſanova.

We are next conducted down ſtairs to the *Guard Chamber*, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zucchero.

This palace was the frequent reſidence of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I, and the late King. Theſe monarchs (George I excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls, as did Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's conſort, in 1708. During the preſent reign, Kenſington has been entirely forſaken by the royal family.

KENTISH TOWN, a village in the pariſh of Pancras, between London and Hampſtead, containing ſeveral handſome houſes, particularly an elegant ſeat built by the late Gregory Batemans, Eſq. as a kind of miniature of Wanſted Houſe. It is the property of Meſſrs. Biddulph, Cocks, Cocks, and Ridge, Bankers, and the reſidence of Richard

Johnſon, Eſq. Here is a handſome chapel of eaſe to St. Pancras.

KEN WOOD, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield, ſituate in the pariſh of Pancras, on a fine eminence between Hampſtead and Highgate. It was purchaſed, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, by the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney General, who improved the whole, with the utmoſt elegance, after the deſigns of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the ſide of the road leading from Highgate to Hampſtead, is oppoſite the wood that gives name to the houſe. The garden front, which is more extenſive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle deſcent, and relieved by ſome noble pieces of water, that ſupply part of the metropolis: but this view is terminated by what can add no beauty to rural ſcenery, the ſpires of London, enveloped in fogs and ſmoke. The moſt remarkable room in the houſe is the library, a very beautiful apartment, 60 feet by 21, deſigned by Adam, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length, of the late Earl by Martin, and a fine buſt of him by Nollekens. There is another buſt of his Lordſhip, when young, in the hall; one of Sir Iſaac Newton; and the antique buſt of Homer, which was bequeathed to him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfaſt parlour is a buſt of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton. In the other rooms are ſome portraits well deſerving of notice; particularly thoſe of Pope, Garrick, the Ducheſs of Queenſberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, ſaid to be by Pope, who had been inſtructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. The preſent Earl has improved and enlarged this houſe very conſiderably: Saunders was his architect.

The pleaſure-grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about forty acres. Their ſituation is naturally very beautiful; and the hand of art has been ſucceſsfully employed in making them ſtill more picturesque. On the right of the garden front of the houſe, is a hanging wood of tall ſpreading trees; and, on the left, the riſing hills are planted with clumps that produce a pleaſing effect. A ſweet ſhrubbery immediately before this front,

front, a ſerpentine piece of water, render the whole a very enlivening ſcene. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are ſhot up to a great height with their leaders entire. One of them was planted with his own hands by the late Earl. The incloſed fields, adjoining to the pleaſure-grounds, contain about thirty acres. Hornſey great woods, held by the Earl of Mansfield under the Biſhop of London, join this eſtate on the north, and have been lately added to the incloſures.

KESTON, a village in Kent, five miles from Bromley, in the road to Weſterham. At Holwood Hill, in this pariſh, are the remains of a large fortification, (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly incloſed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, incloſing near 100 acres of ground. A path deſcends from the camp to the ſpring-head of the river Ravenſbourne. Of this ſpring an excellent cold bath was formed, furrounded by pales and trees; but theſe have been long neglected and deſtroyed. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and Lewiſham, and croſſing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. *See Holwood Houſe.*

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingſton, but united to Peterſham, as one vicarage, by act of Parliament in 1769. It is ſeated on the Thames, ſeven miles from London. Here is a chapel, erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. Againſt the ſouth wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter, with theſe verſes by Hayley:

Meyer! in thy works the world will ever ſee,
How great the loſs of art in loſing thee;
But love and ſorrow find their words too weak
Nature's keen ſufferings on thy death to ſpeak;
Through all her duties what a heart was thine!
In this cold duſt, what ſpirit uſed to ſhine!
Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
What moſt we love in life and loſing feel.
Age after age may not one artiſt yield
Equal to thee in painting's nicer field.
And ne'er ſhall ſorrowing earth to heaven commend
A fonder parent, or a truer friend.

In

In the cemetery adjoining, is interred the celebrated artiſt, Thomas Gainſborough. A flat ſtone juſt records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal ſcene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his firſt academy, where Nature herſelf taught him to ſketch the rude rural landſcape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the moſt exquiſite approaches to perfection in his art. On Kew Green, on the ſite of Mrs. Theobalds' beautiful gardens, once ſtood a houſe, the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely. Here is a ſtone bridge, of ſeven arches, over the Thames, from a deſign of Paine's. It was opened in 1789, and is private property. The width is too contracted for its length and height; it has neither a pavement for foot paſſengers, nor receſſes for ſhelter in caſe of danger.

KEW PALACE, now a royal palace, was the property of Samuel Molineux, Eſq. Secretary to George II, when Prince of Wales. The late Frederic Prince of Wales took a long leaſe of the houſe; and it is now held by his Majeſty on the ſame tenure. The houſe was improved by Kent, and contains ſome pictures; among which are a portrait of Lord Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room, above ſtairs, is a ſet of Canaletti's works. The gardens, which contain 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finiſhed by the Princeſs Dowager; and of theſe we ſhall give a deſcription, in the words of the late Sir William Chambers.

"The gardens of Kew are not very large; nor is their ſituation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no proſpects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the ſoil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With ſo many diſadvantages, it was not eaſy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a deſert, is now an Eden.

"On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the firſt building which appears is

The Orangery or Greenhouſe. The deſign is mine; and it was built in 1761. The front extends 145 feet: the room is 142 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 high. In the back

ſhade

ſhade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very neceſſary in times of hard froſt.

The Temple of the Sun is ſituated in an open grove near the orangery, in the way to the phyſic-gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column, on the frize, are baſſo-relievos, repreſenting lyres and ſprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are ſuſpended feſtoons of fruits and flowers. The inſide of the cell forms a ſaloon richly finiſhed and gilt. In the centre of its cove is repreſented the ſun; and on the frize, in twelve compartments, ſurrounded with branches of laurel, are repreſented the ſigns of the zodiac in baſſo-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Phyſic or Exotic Garden*: but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William publiſhed his Deſcription, we ſhall omit his account of it.

"Contiguous to the Exotic Garden," proceeds Sir William, "is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a ſtand on each ſide of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two ſides are incloſed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vaſt depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domeſtic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be ſeen during the greateſt part of the year; and in its centre is a baſon of water, ſtocked with gold-fiſh.

"From the Flower Garden a ſhort winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large baſon of water, ſurrounded by a walk; and the whole is incloſed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chineſe and Tartarian pheaſants, beſide many other ſorts of large exotic birds. The baſon is ſtocked with ſuch water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it ſtands a pavillion

villion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

"Near the Menagerie stands *The Temple of Bellona*, designed and built by me in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

"Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox sculls and pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

"Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular piche, serving as a seat which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. The Temple of Solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

"At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the designs of Goupy. It is called *The House of Confucius*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were designed by Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by two horses, upward of 3600 hogsheads of water in twelve hours.

"From

"From the Houſe of Confucius a covered cloſe walk leads to a grove, where is placed a ſemi-octagon ſeat, deſigned by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one ſide of which, backed with thickets, on a riſing ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, deſigned and built by me in 1760, and called The Theatre of Auguſta.

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It ſtands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, over Marſhal de Contades.

"The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decaſtyle, fluted and richly finiſhed. The frize is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are ſuſpended feſtoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty proſpect toward Richmond, and over Middleſex, is neatly finiſhed with ſtucco ornaments. Thoſe in the ceiling repreſent ſtandards and other French trophies. The whole was deſigned by me, and executed in 1759.

"As you paſs from the Temple of Victory toward the upper part of the gardens, are ſeen the ruins of an arch, ſurrounded by ſeveral veſtiges of other ſtructures. Its deſcription will be given hereafter.

"The upper part of the garden compoſes a large wilderneſs; on the border of which ſtands a Moreſque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, conſiſting of a ſaloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

"On an open ſpace, near the centre of the ſame wilderneſs, is erected the tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the ſpring of the year 1762. The deſign is an imitation of the Chineſe TAA. The baſe is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the ſuperſtructure is likewiſe a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation compoſed of ten priſms, which form the ten different ſtories of the building. The loweſt of theſe is 26 feet in diameter, excluſive of the portico which ſurrounds it, and 18 feet high; the ſecond is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the reſt diminiſh in diameter and height, in the ſame arithmetical proportion, to the ninth ſtory, which is 18 feet in diameter,

diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth ſtory is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering 20 feet high; and the finiſhing on the top is 17 feet high; ſo that the whole ſtructure, from the baſe to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet. Each ſtory finiſhes with a projecting roof, after the Chineſe manner, covered with plates of varniſhed iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery incloſed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glaſs of various colours, which produces a moſt dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are compoſed of very hard bricks; the outſide of well-coloured and well-matched greyſtocks, neatly laid, and with ſuch care, that there is not the leaſt crack or fracture in the whole ſtructure, notwithſtanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The ſtaircaſe is in the centre of the building. The proſpects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extenſive view on all ſides, and, in ſome directions, upward of 40 miles diſtance, over a rich and variegated country.

"Near the grand Pagoda, on a riſing ground, backed with thickets, ſtands *The Moſque*, which was deſigned and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building conſiſts of an octagon ſaloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finiſhing with one large dome and two ſmall ones. The large dome is crowned with a creſcent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the ſaloon. On the three front ſides of the central octagon, are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inſcription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran, by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne ſit coactio in religione.
Non eſt Deus ullus præter Deum.
Ne ponatis Deo ſimilitudinem.

"The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my deſign of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itſelf, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkiſh architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have

not

not ſo ſcrupulouſly adhered to their ſtyle in building, but have aimed at ſomething uncommon, and at the ſame time pleaſing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich roſe colour, and thoſe of the ſaloon are ſtraw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in ſtucco, painted and varniſhed with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top ſpread and ſupport the dome, repreſented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of ſilk. The cove is ſuppoſed to be perforated, and a brilliant ſunny ſky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilſon, the celebrated landſcape painter.

"In the way from the Moſque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front repreſenting a cathedral.

"The Gallery of Antiques was deſigned by me, and executed in 1757.

"Continuing your way from the laſt mentioned building toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, ſtands *The Temple of Arethuſa*, a ſmall Ionic building of four columns. It was deſigned and built by me in 1758.

"Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the iſland in the lake. The deſign is, in a great meaſure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

"In various parts of the garden, are erected covered ſeats, executed from two deſigns compoſed by me in 1758.

"There is alſo a Temple, deſigned by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexaſtyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with baſſo-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin croſs, the ends of which are incloſed by ſemicircular ſweeps, wherein are niches to receive ſtatues. It is richly furniſhed with ſtucco ornaments, alluſive to the occaſion on which it was erected.

"*The Ruin* was deſigned and built by me in 1759, to make a paſſage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incruſtation of ſtone. The deſign is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now cloſed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the ſides of the principal arch. The ſoffit of the princi-

palarch is enriched with coffers and roſes, and both the fronts of the ſtructure are ruſtic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongſt which are ſeen ſeveral columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little diſtance beyond the arch is ſeen an antique ſtatue of a Muſe. The central ſtructure of the ruins is bounded on each ſide by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, ſpread over the ground, ſeemingly fallen from the building; and in the thickets on each ſide are ſeen ſeveral remains of piers, brick, walls, &c."

Theſe gardens are opened every Monday, from Midſummer to the end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, ſince Sir William Chambers wrote this account, has been enriched with a great number of new plants; with ſeveral, in particular, from New South Wales. They were under the care of the late Mr. Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, "Hortus Kewenſis."

So ſits enthron'd in vegetable pride
Imperial Kew by Thames's glittering ſide;
Obedient ſails from realms unfurrow'd bring
From her the unnam'd progeny of ſpring;
Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
And nurſe in foſtering arms the tender year,
Plant the young bulb, inhume the living ſeed,
Prop the weak ſtem, the erring tendril lead;
Or fan in glaſs-built fanes the ſtranger flowers
With milder gales, and ſteep with warming ſhowers.
Delighted Thames through tropic umbrage glides,
And flowers antarctic, bending o'er his tides;
Drinks the new tints, the ſweets unknown inhales,
And calls the ſons of ſcience to his vales.
In one bright point admiring Nature eyes
The fruits and foliage of diſco dant ſkies,
Twines the gay floret with the fragrant bough,
And binds the wreath round George's royal brow.
Sometimes retiring, from the public weal
One tranquil hour the Royal Partners ſteal;
Through glades exotic paſs with ſteps ſublime,
Or mark the growths of Britain's happier clime.
With beauty bloſſom'd and with virtue blaz'd,
Mark the fair ſcions that themſelves have rais'd;
Sweet blooms the Roſe, the towering Oak expands,
The grace and guard of Briton's golden lands. DARWIN.

The

The old house, opposite the palace, was taken on a long lease, by Queen Caroline of the descendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendence of the present Archbishop of York. This house was bought in 1761, for her Majesty.

KILBOURN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Hampstead. It is two miles from London, in the road to Edgware, and is famous for its fine spring of mineral water, belonging to a tea-drinking house called Kilbourn Wells. Near this was once a hermitage, converted afterward into a nunnery: there are now no remains of it.

KINGSBURY, to the N. of St. Alban's, is the site of a palace of the Saxon princes, who, by their frequent visits to the neighbouring abbey, became an insupportable burthen, till Abbot Alfric prevailed on Etheired II. to dispose of it.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, had formerly an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called *Le Loques*; an obsolete French word, signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazar, or poor house; and hence, in a periodical paper written in its favour, in 1713, (the Tatler, No. 17) this place is called *the Lock Hospital*. This hospital was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly; the Chaplain being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

KINGSBURY, a village in Middlesex, eight miles north west of London. Its name denotes it to have been a royal residence, perhaps of some of the Saxon monarchs.

KING's LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I, to Henry

Prince of Wales. The Earl of Eſſex is now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON HOUSE, the ſeat of the late celebrated Ducheſs of Kingſton, now of Sir George Warren, K. B. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Knightſbridge, near Kenſington Gore, but in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market-town in Surry, 11¼ miles from London, was either a royal reſidence, or a royal demeſne, ſo early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert, the firſt King of all England, and his ſon Athelwolf, were preſent; and in this record it is ſtyled *Kyningenſtun, famoſa illa locus.* Some of our Saxon Kings were alſo crowned here; and cloſe to the north ſide of the church is a large ſtone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the ſame ſide, was formerly a chapel, in which were the figures of ſome of the Saxon Kings that were crowned here, and alſo that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their firſt charter. Of theſe kings Mr. Lyſons gives the following account, on the authority of our ancient hiſtorians; viz. Edward the elder, crowned A. D. 900; his ſon Athelſtan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred in 978; Edgar, who ſucceeded to the throne in 959, is ſaid to have been crowned either at Kingſton or at Bath. In the inſcriptions over theſe figures, ſome of them were ſaid to be crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular ſpot is mentioned in the old chronicles. Theſe figures were deſtroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the ſexton of this pariſh, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another perſon, and his daughter Eſther. The latter, notwithſtanding ſhe lay covered ſeven hours, ſurvived this misfortune 17 years, and was her father's ſucceſſor. The memory of this event is preſerved by a print of this ſingular woman, engraved by M'Ardell. Kingſton ſent members to parliament in the reign of the ſecond and third Edwards; and ceaſed to be a borough, in conſequence of a petition from the corporation, praying to be relieved from the burden of ſending members. Here is a wooden

a wooden bridge over the Thames, and a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the school-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. Here also is an almshouse, built, in 1668, by Alderman Cleave, for six men, and as many women. The lent assizes are held here. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of John Henry Parker, Esq. near which is a spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. In the hamlet of Norbiton (which is the entrance into the town from London) is Norbiton Hall, the seat of Thomas Lintall, Esq. Norbiton Place, belonging to John Sherrar, Esq.; and the handsome house of William Bowles, Esq. At the other extremity of the town, is the hamlet of Surbiton, in which, on the banks of the Thames, is the villa of Edward Fuhr, Esq. and farther on, in the road to Ewel, is Surbiton House, the seat of Thomas Fassett, Esq. whose gardens extend to the Thames. In 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Monsley, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew, and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. *See Comb Nevil.*

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant seat of William Smith, Esq. on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham. Near the house is placed a seat, which the lovers of poetry will deem sacred; it being on the very spot whence Denham took his view of the rich and various scenery, described in his celebrated poem. From this house, which is 19 miles from London, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a telescope, been distinctly seen.

KIPPINGTON, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London, in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. On the south side of Knightsbridge, near Kensington Gore, but in the parish of St. Margaret, are some handsome insulated villas, particularly those of James Vere, Esq. Sir

George Warren, K. B. and the Duke of Rutland. *See Kingston House.*

Near Hyde-Park-Corner, on the south side of the road, is St. George's Hospital for the sick and lame. The centre part was the seat of James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, who died there in 1724; and is recorded by Pope in this memorable line:

Sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout.

KNIGHT's HILL, the seat of Lord Thurlow, in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his Lordship purchased this estate of the Duke of St. Alban's, a few years ago, there was only a farm-house upon it, which he new-fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments. But he afterward took the whole down, and erected the present mansion, in a plain and simple style, under the direction of Mr. Holland. This house is the first that was ever finished throughout with the new-invented cone flooring. From the upper stories are delightful views over Kent, Surry, and the metropolis; and the Thames is discernible, in various parts, from Chelsea to Gravesend. His Lordship has not yet thought proper to live in this house, but resides in a smaller one in the neighbourhood.

KNOLE, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, one of the most magnificent ancient mansions in the kingdom, was possessed, in the time of King John, by Baldwin de Bethun. From him, through the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke, and the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, it descended to Otho de Grandison, who held it in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Grandson, in the time of Richard II, conveyed it to Geoffry de Say, whose daughter transferred it to Sir William Fiennes, and Sir William's son to Archbishop Bouchier, by whom considerable additions were made to the edifice, and who bequeathed it by will to the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Moreton likewise added to the building; and Cranmer observing, that the grandeur of the structure excited the invidious remarks of the laity, exchanged it for lands with the crown. It continued a royal domain till the reign of Edward VI,

who

who granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, obtained possession, on Somerset's conviction. Northumberland's execution again transferred it to the crown; and Cardinal Pole procured it of Queen Mary for his life. On its lapsing a third time, Elizabeth presented it to her favourite the Earl of Leicester, who resigned it. The Queen then conferred it to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, who (with the exceptions of its being seized on in the time of the usurpation, and of an alienation, by Richard, the third Earl, to Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, which was redeemed by his Lordship's nephew) transmitted uninterrupted possession to his descendants. Scarce any of the ancient mansions of our nobility can impress us more with the ideas of feudal magnificence than this does. Its site, "embossomed high in tufted tufted trees;" the space it occupies, upward of five acres; its towers and battlements; all concur in recalling to recollection the days of chivalry and romance.

The entrance into the house is through a great tower portal, which leads into a large quadrangular court, with a grass plat on each side, in one of which is a gladiator, and in the other, Venus orta Mari. From this court is an entrance, through a large tower in the centre, into another court, with a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns; over which is an open gallery, with a balustrade, for walking. In visiting the apartments, in the order in which they are shown, we first enter

The Hall: In this room are, the horns of an elk, seven feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighing 56 pounds; the horns of a rhinoceros; the horns of an antelope; a Caribbean canoe; a fine marble statue of Demosthenes, purchased in Italy, by the present Duke, for 700l. a marble statue of Egeria; and a grand music gallery, with a screen of curious old carving. The antique windows are of stained glass.

The Brown Gallery: the pictures are, a Miser, Quintin Matsys; George Villiers first Duke of Buckingham; Abp. Bancroft; Cromwell's Barber, afterward General Davis, Dobson; a Silenus, Rubens; two Landscapes, Claude Lorrain; Sir Henry Nevill, Holbein; his Lady, Daughter of the first Earl of Dorset, ditto; Lord Hunsdon and his Son, ditto;

ditto; Sir Kenelm Digby, a copy, by Gouge; a Nun; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset; a Lady; Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck; Lionel first Earl of Middlesex, and his daughter, Frances, wife of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset; Charles II and General Monk; a Spanish Lady; Betterton, the Actor; two Dutch pieces; Ditto, by Heemskirk; James second Earl of Middlesex.

The Horn Gallery: the pictures are, Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, Pomeranius, each of them by Holbein; of various illustrious persons in the time of Henry VIII, and the three succeedings reigns; two Heads of Anne Boleyn; Edward VI; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia; Wickliff.

Lady Betty Germaine's Bed Chamber: In this room are Vandyck, and his father-in-law, the unfortunate Earl of Gowry, in gold tapestry: the principal pictures are, Judith with the Head of Holofernes; the Lady of Sir Walter Raleigh; St. Francis; and a Holy Family.

The Dressing-Room: In this are, Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, Vandyck; the Duke's Arms, cut in paper, by Mrs. Robinson; Richard fifth Earl of Dorset; two of Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, when a Child; Drawings by Polidore, Titian, Michael Angelo, &c.

The Spangled Bed Room: the pictures, James Duke of Monmouth, and Mrs. Sackville, Lely. Here is a state-bed, presented by James I, to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Lord Treasurer, and a curious large ebony cabinet.

The Dressing Room: the pictures, the History of the Maccabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jason, Titian; Abraham entertaining the Angels, Guercino; a Sybil, a copy, by Old Stone, at Rome; Francis I of France, Holbein; his Queen, ditto; Peasants, Teniers; Dryden; Charles V, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter; Anne Duchess of York, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, Lely; Countess of Shrewsbury, ditto; Duchess of Richmond; a Satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, Correggio; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, Vandyck; a Dutch Piece, Heemskirk; Vandyck and Lord Gowry, Vandyck; a Landscape, Salvator, Rosa; Frank Hals, by himself; a Nativity, Bassan; Holy Family, Titian.

The Billiard Room: the pictures, Oliver Cromwell, Walker; Democritus, Mignard; Heraclitus, ditto: the

Story

Story of Acteon, Titian; the Story of Calisto, ditto; James Cranfield and his Sister, Vandyck; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, ditto; the Salutation, Rembrandt; Prince Palatine of the Rhine and his two Daughters, Lucas de Heere; George III, Ramsay; Queen Charlotte, ditto; Philip II of Spain, Sir A. More; his Queen, ditto; Lady Martha Cranfield; Sir Ralph Boswell; Holy Family; Lionel Duke of Dorset, and his Sister, when Children; Countess of Bedford, Lely; Arts and Sciences, Vasari; Anthony and Cleopatra, Dance; James Marquis of Hamilton, Vandyck; James I, Mytens; Henry Prince of Wales, his Son; Lord Somers, Kneller; Robert second Earl of Dorset; Duke d'Espernon; a Venetian Ambassador, C. Janssen. On a window is painted a man in armour, with this inscription: "Hermannus de Sackville, præpotens Normannus, intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D. 1066." In a passage from this room to the Brown Gallery, among other pictures, are Major Moor, the Prize Fighter; Thomas Flatman, the Poet; and Abp. Tenison.

The Venetian Room: the pictures are, the God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright; Lady Hume; Countess of Dorset; Lionel Duke of Dorset; and his Duchess. In this room is a state-bed intended for the reception of James II.

The Dressing-Room: the pictures are, Lionel Duke of Dorset, Wootton; Mrs. Abingdon, as the Comic Muse, Reynolds; a Farm Yard, Hondekoeter; the Wife of Titian going to poison his Mistress, Titian; a Painter's Gallery, Old Frank; a Dutch Piece, Van Pool; a Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Woman contemplating a Skull, Elsheimer; a Landscape, Salvator Rosa; a Masquerade, Paul Veronese; Banditti, Vandervelde; another Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Battle, Bourginone; St. Paul, Rembrandt; Banditti, Salvator Rosa; a Poor Family, ditto; St. Francis; Cleopatra; a Landscape, Berghem; Mr. Brett, Janssen; Countess of Dorset, ditto; Sachariss; Landscape, with Figures, Bossam; a Sister of the first Duchess of Dorset; Sir Thomas More, Holbein; Earl of Shaftesbury, Riley; four Spanish pieces.

The Ball-Room: In this noble room the pictures are, the present Duke, Reynolds; George Viscount Sackville, Gainsborough;

Gainſborough; Dover Caſtle, with the Proceſſion of Lionel Duke of Dorſet, Lord Warden, on his return to the Caſtle, Wootton; Charles Duke of Dorſet, Kneller; his Ducheſs, Hudſon; Charles Duke of Dorſet, Kneller; his Ducheſs, ditto; Richard Sackville, Mytens; his Lady, ditto; Lionel Earl of Middleſex, ditto; his Counteſs, ditto; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. Theſe portraits are all full lengths.

The Chapel Room: In this room are the portraits of Madame Baccelli, Gainſborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour; Chriſt ſcourged; Chriſt walking on the Sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apoſtles compoſing the Creed, done in Raphael's School.

The Organ Room: in this are the pictures of James I; James Duke of Ormond; ſome Family Portraits; Rape of the Wife of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magdalen, Albani; Ortelius, the Inventor of Maps, Holbein.

The Drawing-Room: the pictures, a Sybil, Domenichino; Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; Count Ugolino and his Sons, ſtarving in priſon, Reynolds, for which the Duke gave 400l. and has ſince refuſed 1000l; Henry VIII, Holbein; Counteſs of Dorſet, Vandyck; a Beggar Boy, Reynolds; the Four Seaſons, Philip Laura; Dutch Figures, Teniers; Madame Sheldon, Reynolds; an Artiſt, ditto; a Dutch Wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in Diſguiſe, Reynolds; Head of an Old Man, Tintoret; two ſmall Landſcapes; Ducheſs of Cleveland, Lely; Joſeph and the Angel, Mengs; Fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And. del Sarto; a Chineſe, Reynolds; a Landſcape, Berghem; a Girl and Bird, Reynolds; a French Poſt Houſe, Wouvermans; Madame Baccelli, Reynolds; a Dutch Family, Surght; Angel and St. Peter, Teniers; a ſmall picture, Vandyck; Marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Judith with the Head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a Fancy Piece, Wouvermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Family, Peter Perugino; Head of Raphael, Himſelf; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; Execution of Charles I;

two

two ſmall Landſapes, More. All the paintings in this room are very capital.

The *Cartoon Gallery:* Here are Copies of ſix of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Mytens, the firſt ever made; Robert Dudly Earl of Leiceſter; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; his Counteſs, Ditto; a capital picture by Holbein of the Earl of Surry; James Earl of Northampton; the firſt Earl of Dorſet, Janſſen. In this room alſo are four fine ſtatutes, in plaſter of Paris, from the Florentine Gallery; namely, a Dancing Faun, Venus de Medicis, a Liſtening ſlave, and the Boxers.

The *King's Bed Chamber*, the pictures, Mr. Crewe; and Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400l. Here is a ſtate-bed of gold and ſilver tiſſue, that coſt 8000l. It is lined with pink ſatin, embroſſed with gold and ſilver, &c.

The Dining Parlour: the pictures, Pharoah's Daughter taking Moſes from the Bull Ruſhes, Giordano; Charles ſixth Earl of Dorſet, Kneller; Mr. Garrick, Reynolds; Mr. Foote, Romney; Dr. Goldſmith, Reynolds; Dr. Johnſon, Ditto; Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Ditto; Mr. Humphreys, the Miniature Painter, Romney; James I; Henry Prince of Wales; Pope, Gay, Swift, Congreve, Milton, Betterton, Garth, Shakſpeare, Ben Jonſon, Dryden, Sir Philip Sydney, William Cartwright, Villiers ſecond Duke of Buckingham, Cowley, Wycherly, Locke, Hobbes, St. Evremont, Newton, Otway, and D'Urfy, the greater part by Kneller; Corelli; Earl of Rocheſter, Du Bois; Thomas firſt Earl of Dorſet; Richard I; Beaumont and Fletcher; Sir Charles Sedley; Chaucer; Prior; Waller; Butler; Addiſon; a Converſation Piece, by Gooch and others. In the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the Arms of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

In the Colonnade are the armorial quarterings, on curious painted glaſs, of all the Marriages in the family, from Thomas, the firſt Earl, to the preſent time; marble buſts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Anthony, Mithridates, Pompey, an Ancient unknown, L. J. Brutus, Theſeus, J. Cæſar Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules; and two ſideboards made of the lava of Veſuvius.

The Guard Room: the pictures, Charles Duke of Dorſet, Roſalba; Madame Moſocoveti, Ditto; Lady Milton, Ditto;

Ditto; a Lady, Ditto; Roſalba, Herſelf; an Angel conveying a Child to Heaven, Cortona; two Landſcapes, Dean; four Drawings, Clareſſa; four Pieces of Game; a Flemiſh Piece; two Candle light Pieces, Van Pool; Oyſters, &c. very fine; the Nativity, Old Palma; Lewis XV of France; Charles II; Mrs. Woffington, as Penelope; two curious Fan Pieces, Guido; View of Knole, Sandby; Lady Betty Germaine, Philips; a Roman Amphitheatre; a fine Moſaic Picture, by Cæſar Aquatti.

The Blue Room: the pictures, a Head, Guido; a Head of Raphael, Himſelf; the Virgin teaching Chriſt to read; a Boy and Lamb, Correggio; a Sea Piece, Vandervelde; Coſmo Duke of Tuſcany, Tintoret; two Cupids, Pouſſin; three Cupids, Parmegiano; Mrs. Bates, Humfreys; the Wiſe Men's Offering; a Fancy Piece; a Drawing of the preſent Ducheſs, by Dance, and another by Cipriani; Lady Mary Sackwille, a Minature by Lady Malden; the Prophet Samuel, Reynolds; St. John and a Lamb, Vandyck; a Queen, Rembrandt; a Magdalen and Croſs, Guercino; a fine Head, Clermont; Flight into Egypt, Paul Brill; a Landſcape, Rottenhamer; Mrs. Sheridan, and her Brother, Gainſborough; a Poeteſs, Domenichino; a fine Madonna, Raphael; a Ditto, Carlo Dolci; a Dog, Hackwood; Mr. Burke, Opie; a French Nobleman, Gainſborough: a Miniature of three Kings of France.

Drawing Room below Stairs: the pictures, Lady Betty Germaine and St. Peter's at Rome.

In general, it will ſuffice to obſerve, that many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapeſtry; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the ſtile of decoration in the 16th century, are in high preſervation.

The architecture of this immenſe pile beſpeaks a variety of dates: the moſt ancient is probably coeval with the Mareſchals and Bigods. It ſeems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the poſſeſſion of the Sackvilles; though, certainly, many of the family have very conſiderably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth Earl. No part of it appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, firſt Earl of Dorſet, came

to

to reſide at Knole in 1603: he died in 1607; and as the waterſpouts, which were put up by him throughout the houſe, are dated 1605, it would appear, that no part of the building is ſubſequent to this period. The garden gates, the ſundial, and many other places bear the arms of Dorſet and Middleſex; a title brought into the family by Francis Cranfield, heireſs to the Earl of Middleſex, and Counteſs to the above named Richard.

The park owes much to nature and much to its noble proprietor. The line of its ſurface is perpetually varying, ſo that new points of view are conſtantly preſenting themſelves. The ſoil is happily adapted to the growth of timber. Stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landſcape. The girth of one of theſe oaks exceeds 28 feet; and probably its branches afforded ſhade to its ancient Lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The preſent Duke has repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his anceſtors, who, "foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts, and expoſed their receſſes to the gariſh eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in clumps, as if they had no reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and ſpacious maſſes cover the ſummits of the undulating line, or ſkirt the vallies in eaſy ſweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," there are two points of view, among many others, that particularly deſerve attention: the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a ſouthweſt direction from the houſe. It forms a gentle curve; the groves riſe magnificently on each ſide, and the trees (many of them beeches of the largeſt ſize) are generally feathered to the bottom. The manſion, with its towers and battlements, and a back ground of hills covered with wood, terminate the viſta. The time moſt favourable for the proſpect is a little before the ſetting ſun, when the foreground is darkened by a great maſs of ſhade, and the houſe, from this circumſtance, and its being brightened by the ſun's rays, is brought forward to the eye in a very beautiful manner.—The other view is from a riſing ground of the ſame valley, and of a different kind from the former. On gaining the ſummit of a hill, a proſpect of vaſt extent burſts at once upon the eye; woods, heaths, towns, and villages, appearing all in bright

 confuſion;

confuſion; and the ſudden and abrupt manner in which the proſpect preſents itſelf being in perfect uniſon with the wildneſs of the ſcenery. The eye takes in the greater part of Weſt Kent, a conſiderable part of Suſſex, and a diſtant view of the hills of Hampſhire. The foreground is woody; the whitened ſteeples riſing every where among the trees, with gentlemen's ſeats ſcattered round in great abundance; and Penſhurſt, the ancient reſidence of the Sidneys, ſtanding conſpicuouſly on a gentle ſwell, forming a middle point between the foreground and the South Downs that ſkirt the horizon, reminding the reader of the ſpot where the patriot Algernon Sidney, and the gallant Sir Philip were born, and where the amorous Waller immortaliſed his Sachariſſa. This delightful ſpot is called River Hill. In the park is abundance of fine deer.

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LAINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, or LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a pariſh in Eſſex, contiguous to that of Langdon and Baſildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This pariſh was once ſuppoſed to be the higheſt ground in Eſſex; but, on a ſurvey, it has been found not to be ſo high as Danbury. The aſcent on the North ſide is eaſy; but, on the South, S. E. and S. W. the traveller is aſtoniſhed at the deſcent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extenſive valley, with a view of London to the right, the Thames winding through the valley, and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Week's Tour through the Southern Counties, thus deſcribes this proſpect: "On the ſummit of a vaſt hill, one of the moſt aſtoniſhing proſpects to be beheld, breaks out, almoſt at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the fineſt verdure, and interſected with numberleſs hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is paſt deſcription; the Thames winding through it, full of ſtrips, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unleſs that which Haunibal exhibited to his diſconſolate troops, when he

he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road ſhould lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting ſcene, though a journey of forty miles is neceſſary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the Weſt of England, that region of landſcape." This turnpike road is not now wanting.

LALEHAM, a village in Middleſex, between Shepperton and Staines; famed for the entertainment it affords to the lover of angling. The Thames narrows conſiderably here; and, about the ſhallows or gulls, the water is beautifully tranſparent. The tranquillity of the ſcenery, the various objects gliding on the ſtream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, preſent a pleaſing ſubject to the contemplative mind. Here the Earl of Lonſdale has a handſome ſeat.

LAMBETH, a vilage in Surry, which the late increaſe of buildings, in every direction, from the three bridges, has now united to the metropolis. It extends a conſiderable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark; and the pariſh, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains ſix precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbiſhop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marſh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Near Weſtminſter Bridge, is a ſpot of ground, containing an acre and 19 poles, named Pedlar's Acre, which belongs to the pariſh, and is ſaid to have been given by a pedlar, on condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preſerved in painted glaſs, in one of the windows of the church; which the pariſhioners carefully performed in the ſoutheaſt window of the middle aiſle. It has been ſuggeſted, however, and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as deſcriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham, in Norfolk, is the portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to that pariſh; and the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in ſeveral parts of the church; which circumſtance has given riſe to nearly the ſame tradition as at Lambeth. But whatever be the origin of this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it was let at 2s. 8d. per ann. but in 1752, it was leaſed at 100l. per ann. and a fine of 800l.

It is now eſtimated at 250l. a year. The annual value of all the eſtates belonging to this pariſh is 968l. 16s. 8d.

The church is cloſe to the palace. Mary Queen of James II, flying with her infant ſon from the ruin impending over her family, after croſſing the river from Whitehall, took ſhelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of Dec. 6, 1688. Here ſhe waited, a melancholy ſpectacle of fallen majeſty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Graveſend, whence ſhe ſailed to France.

In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunſtal of Durham, and Thirleby of Ely, who being deprived of their ſees, for their conſcientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth Palace, under the protection of the good Abp. Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirlebye was found, in digging a grave for Abp. Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteneſs: a ſlouched hat was under his left arm; his dreſs that of a pilgrim, as he eſteemed himſelf to be upon earth.

In the churchyard is the tomb of John Tradeſcant, father and ſon, founders of the Aſhmolean Muſeum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the ſides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural hiſtory. Theſe are nearly defaced; but, in 1773, a new ſlab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturaliſt ſhould neglect to read.

In 1769, an artificial ſtone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall. It anſwers every purpoſe of ſtone carving, having the peculiar property of reſiſting froſt, and, conſequently, of retaining that ſharpneſs in which it excels every kind of ſtone ſculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many fine ſtatues, from the maſterly models of Bacon. It extends alſo to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of ſtone.

In this pariſh is the Aſylum for Orphan Girls, whoſe ſettlement, after a reſidence of ſix months in the bills of mortality,

mortality, cannot be found: it was inſtituted in 1758. Here alſo, is the Weſtminſter New Lying-in Hoſpital, inſtituted in 1765. In this, particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women.

At Lambeth, the Daniſh King Hardicanute, died ſuddenly, in 1041, during an entertainment given on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by ſome to poiſon; by others, to intemperance; and the ſcene of it was probably at Kennington; where the veſtiges of an ancient royal palace were lately to be ſeen. In the beginning of the preſent century, Lambeth contained 1400 houſes. The preſent number, including thoſe building, or newly built, and not yet inhabited (which are about 500) is 4150.

LAMBETH PALACE, the venerable manſion of the Abps. of Canterbury, ſituate on the Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter Abbey.

Its founder ſeems to have been Abp. Boniface, in the 13th century. Abp. Chichele built the Lollards Tower, in 1435. Abps. Stafford, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, Pole, Parker, and Bancroft, expended great ſums on this palace. It had ſuffered much in Wat Tyler's rebellion, in 1381, when the commons of Eſſex there murdered Abp. Sudbury; and, on the decollation of King Charles the Firſt, it was purchaſed for 1073l. by Col. Scott, who converted the chapel into a dancing room, demoliſhed the great hall, and, in other reſpects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition. Abp. Juxon rebuilt the great hall, at the expence of 10,500l. and the Abps. Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotſon, Teniſon, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, ſpared no coſt to render this ancient ſtructure, not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the reſidence of the Primates of all England. In 1776, it was determined to be extraparochial, by a deciſion in the Court of Common Pleas.

The gardens and park, which contain near 13 acres, are laid out with great taſte. They have been enlarged and much improved by the preſent Archbiſhop, who (beſide building an extenſive brick wall) has made a new acceſs to the houſe, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marſeilles, which

bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the southermost is 28 inches, of the other 21.

We are now to take a cursory view of the apartments:

The Chapel: when this chapel was converted into a dancing-room, the body of Abp. Parker was taken out of his tomb here, and buried in a dunghill. After the restoration, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Abp. Sancroft therewith, by whose care the body was discovered, and again deposited in the spot whence it had been taken. Over it is a Latin inscription, the English of which is: "The body of Matthew the Archbishop here rests at last." Another monument, recounting the demolition of his tomb, and the treatment of his body, was set up, by the same prelate, in the southwest corner of this chapel.

The Gateway: The archieves of the see are kept in a room over the gateway, called the record-room. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Abp. Morton, about the year 1490.

The New Buildings: A house on the right hand of the first court, built by Abps. Sancroft and Tillotson, is thus called.

The Great Hall: The dimensions of this hall are 93 feet by 38. It has a gothic roof of wood.

The Guard Chamber, anciently used as such, is 56 feet by 27½, and is supposed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing-room and dressing-room, built by Abp. Cornwallis.

The Presence Chamber has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see, and of Abp. Sheldon, at whose expence it was done.

The Lobby: In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I.

The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows

dows are coats of arms of different Prelates of this see. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are Abps. Warham and Parker, by Holbein; another of the last prelate, by Lyne; and Bp. Hoadly, by his second wife.

The present Abp. has made a very handsome bay window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westminster Abbey, the Bridge, the Patent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are seen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The Great Dining Room has all the Abps. from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck; Juxon, from a good original, at Longleate; Tenison, by Dubois; Herring, by Hogarth; Hutton, by Hudson; Secker, by Reynolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In these portraits may be observed the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former. Abp. Tillotson was the first prelate that wore a wig; which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower, is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the wainscot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron rings; and there are many half sentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed, by the persons confined here. It is here to be observed, that the Archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; not only committing the two Popish Prelates Tunstall and Thirleby to the custody of the Archbishop, but other persons of rank; here the Earl of Essex was confined, before he was sent to the Tower. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the Archbishop's table.

The Library was founded by Abp. Bancroft, in 1610. His successor, Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the see, and, at his death, much increased them. During the civil war, they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Selden, that Trinity College,

in that univerſity, had a reverſionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the reſtoration, when they were returned to Abp Seldon, who made a conſiderable addition to them. Abp. Tenniſon, alſo bequeathed a part of his books to this library, as did Abp. Secker; many valuable books have been added by Abp. Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volumes. On the northeaſt window is painted in glaſs, the portrait of St. Auguſtine, with old Engliſh verſes beneath it; and near it is a figure of Abp. Chichele, with the motto of Abp. Stafford, put here by the miſtake of a glazier. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbiſhops from Warham to the preſent time. Here alſo Abp. Cornwallis placed ſome ſmall prints, framed, of the principal reformers from popery, and of the moſt eminent nonconformiſt miniſters of the laſt and preſent century. The ſhell of a tortoiſe is ſhewn, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoiſe was put in the garden, by Abp. Laud, in 1633, and killed in 1757, by the negligence of a gardener. This library ſtands over the cloiſters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four ſquares of a quadrangle. Among the books, is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, tranſlated into the Mohawk language, by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Brandt.

The Library of MSS. ſtands over part of the laſt, and contains about 11,000 MSS. many of which are very curious. The preſent Abp. has given a conſiderable ſum for the fitting up of a proper repoſitory for this collection.

LAMBETH, SOUTH, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was thought ſo agreeable a ſituation, by Sir Noel Caron (who was, for 33 years, Ambaſſador to this country from the United Provinces) that he erected here a handſome palace with two wings. On the front was written *Omne ſolum forti patria.* What remains of it is an academy, called Caron Houſe; and on a ſpot, which was part of his park, is Caron Park, the handſome villa of Charles Blicke, Eſq. Oppoſite this is a new chapel of eaſe, built by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants.

Here lived the Tradeſcants, father and ſon, who made the celebrated collection of rarities, deſcribed in a book, printed

printed at London, in 1656, called Muſæum Tradeſcantianum. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradeſcant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Aſhmole, Eſq. who preſented them to the univerſity of Oxford. Here was their celebrated phyſic garden, one of the firſt eſtabliſhed in the kingdom. The elder Tradeſcant, had been gardener to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen, and was afterward promoted to the ſervice of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in ſearch of new plants; many of thoſe introduced by him were long called by his name; but there are now no traces of this garden. *See Knight's Hill, Lambeth, and Vauxhall.*

LANGLEY, a ſcattered village in Buckinghamſhire, 18 miles from London, to the right of the road to Colnbrook. The pariſh conſiſts of three diſtricts, called Weſtmore Green, Horſemore Green, and Southern or Middle Green; in the laſt of which is the elegant ſeat of Mr. Irby; and a neat houſe, built by Mr. Webb, and the reſidence of Robert Spragge, Eſq.

LANGLEY PARK, near Colnbrook, the ſeat of Sir Robert Bateſon Harvey, Bart. is a handſome ſtone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in the centre of a fine park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the ſouth front of the houſe, at the foot of a ſloping lawn, on which are ſcattered ſome beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland ſcenery. A riſing ground, at the weſt extremity of the park, leads to an extenſive incloſure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where ſome roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is ſomething of Alpine ſcenery in this ſequeſtered ſpot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impreſſed by the ſurrounding ſombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LATTON PRIORY, three miles ſouth of the church of Latton, and half a mile weſt of the road from Epping to Harlow. The priory church, now uſed as a barn, conſiſts of a nave and a croſs aiſle; and the inſide of the building is of the lighter ſtyle of Gothic, with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is compoſed are flint, ſtones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and what appears to have been the ſite of the priory is ſurrounded

rounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumstance points out the ancient burialplace. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks' Bowling Green. The Canons of this priory were Augustine. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchased, in 1562, by James Altham, Esq. whose descendant, Sir William Altham, sold it to William Lushington, Esq. with the fine manor and mansion of Marks Hall, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the house in the modern style, and sold it to Montague Burgoyne, Esq.

LAVER, the name of three parishes west of Ongar, in Essex, distinguished by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the parish of High Laver is Otes, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, M. P. for Essex, from 1690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher, John Locke, spent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at Otes, where he was treated with the utmost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone, inclosed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about twelve years ago. Otes continued in this family till the death of the last Lord Masham, in 1776. It is now the seat of John Baker, Esq.

LAYTONSTONE. *See Low Layton.*

LEA, a river of Herts, which rises out of Leagrave Marsh in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its course, all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the boundary between that county and Middlesex. Pope thus mentions this river:

The gulfy Lea his sedgy tresses rears.

LEATHER-

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles S.W. of Epſom, had formerly a market. Here is a neat bridge of ſeveral arches over the river Mole. In its vicinity are ſome handſome villas; particularly, Thorncroft, the ſeat of Henry Boulton, Eſq. Lord of the Manor; Randall Houſe, the ſeat of Dalhouſie Weatherſton, Eſq. and Givon's Grove, the reſidence of Mr. Fuller.

LEE, a village in Kent, ſix miles from London, on the ſouth ſide of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidſtone, contains Lee Place, the handſome ſeat of Lord Dacre. Here is likewiſe the ancient family ſeat of Charles Boone, Eſq. occupied by Benjamin Harriſon, Eſq. On the ſummit of the hill, next the heath, ſtands the ancient church of Lee, in a ſituation particularly rural and pictureſque. In the churchyard are two fine monuments; the one of the Boone, and the other of the Fluyder family. The great aſtronomer-royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred here, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inſcription, which is printed with his life.

Immortal Halley! thy unwearied ſoul
On wiſdom's pinion flew from pole to pole,
Th' uncertain compaſs to its taſk reſtor'd,
Each ocean fathom'd, and each wind explor'd,
Commanded trade with every breeze to fly,
And gave to Britain half the Zemblian ſky.
And ſee, he comes, diſtinguiſh'd, lov'd, careſt,
Mark'd by each eye, and hugg'd to ev'ry breaſt;
His godlike labours, wit and ſcience fire,
All factions court him, and all ſects admire:
While Britain, with a gratitude unknown
To ev'ry age but Nero's and our own,
A gratitude that will for ever ſhame
The Spartan glory and th' Athenian name;
Tell it, ye winds! that all the world may hear——
Eleſt his old age with——ninety pounds a year!

CAWTHORNE.

But the illuſtrious Halley had not the ſcientific and munificent Patron of a Herſchel.

LEITH-HILL, five miles W. by S. of Darking, in Surry, is admired for one of the nobleſt proſpects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis has given a fine deſcription in his Familiar Letters. At the top of one part of the hill a ſquare tower

tower has been erected, over the door of which is the following inscription:

Ut terram undique beatam videas, viator, hæc turris, de longe spectabilis, sumptibus Richardi Hull, ex agro Leith-Hill Place, Arm. regnante Georgio Tertio, Anno Domini, MDCCLXVI, extructa fuit oblectamento non sui solum, sed vicinorum, et omnium.

Another inscription was afterward placed on this tower, importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository for his bones, is here interred.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, a fine eminence in Windsor Forest, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches. On the summit, is a noble seat, built by Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, and having been greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady, it received the name of Gloucester Lodge. This elegant villa, with the pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas. Of him it was purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000l. The principal elevation of the building is regular, and the apartments are spacious and elegant. In the south front, adjoining the hall, is a Gothic room, called the Saloon, where the plate glass in the compartments on one side, and the large convex mirrors on the other, reiterate the objects, and produce a very pleasing effect.

This enchanting spot is thus noticed by a truly poetical genius:

Hence, Fancy, wing thy rapid flight
O'er oaks in deepest verdure dight,
Whose writhed limbs of giant mould
Wave to the breeze their umbrage bold;
Bear me, embowering shades between,
Through many a glade and vista green,
Whence silver streams are seen to glide,
And towering domes th' horizon hide,
To Leonard's forest-fringed mound;
Where lavish Nature spreads around
Whate'er can captivate the sight,
Elysian lawns, and prospects bright
As visions of expiring saints,
Or scenes that Harcourt's pencil paints.

A little

A little to the south, on the declivity of the hill, is Sophia Farm, formerly the seat of Lillie Ainscombe, Esq. of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Gloucester, to constitute an appendage, or farm, to Gloucester Lodge. His Royal Highness named it from the Princess Sophia, his daughter. It is now the seat of Mrs. Birch.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, 5½ miles from London, in the road to Bromley. In this parish is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious Princess, is long ago perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote may not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice. A branch of the river Ravensbourn runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, ST. ANNE'S, at the eastern extremity of the metropolis, is a parish taken from that of Stepney. The church, a massy inelegant structure, is one of the 50 new churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and saves the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. It was made about the year 1767.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two considerable yards for ship-building; one belonging to Mr. Batson, and the other to Messrs. Hill and Mellish.

LINGFIELD, in Surry, on the borders of Kent and Sussex, has a fine spring on the common, paled in, and of the same virtue with that of Tunbridge.

LITTLETON, a village, near Laleham. Here is the handsome seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.

LONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles from Kingston. It has a neat and even elegant new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondsworth, 15 miles from London, in the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which crosses the road here in four branches. It is frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village, 11 miles from London, in the road to Epping. Loughton Hall is the seat of Miss Whitaker, and Golden Hill, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here also is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's

Lodge, said to have been a hunting-seat of that Princess. It is the property of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his gamekeeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Essex (which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish) on the skirts of Epping Forest, 5½ miles from London. Here are some fine seats; particularly, the Forest House, fronting the forest, the property of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; the beautiful mansion of Thomas Oliver, Esq; and the Manor House, once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, and now of Nathaniel Brassey, Esq. Here was a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks and coins, having been found near the Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the churchyard and other parts.

LULLINGSTON PLACE, the fine seat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. 18 miles from London, on the right of the road to Maidstone.

LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of the late Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. and now of Lady Hughes, is situated in the parish of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, Essex, and was built by Lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterward became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the Admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she has shewn a fine taste, with indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure.

M.

MADAM'S COURT HILL, a hill in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a very rich and extensive prospect.

MALDEN,

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingſton, has a powder-mill, on a ſtream that runs from Ewell to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, at Twickenham, ſituate on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each ſide by a beautiful grove of horſe-cheſnut trees. The houſe is a ſmall white building, without wings, but of a pleaſing appearance. It was built by George II, for the Counteſs of Suffolk, Miſtreſs of the Robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. They are very pleaſant, and have a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering ſhrubs. This houſe was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

MARDEN, near Godſtone, in Surry, the fine ſeat and park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

MARGARETTING, (pronounced *Marget-End*) a village in Eſſex, 25 miles from London, in the road to Chelmsford, on the left hand of which is Cold Hall, the handſome ſeat of Mrs. Holden.

MARYBONE, or ST. MARY-LE-BONE, once a country village to the northweſt of London. It was anciently called Tiburn, from its ſituation near a ſmall *bourn*, or rivulet (formerly called Aye Brook, or Eye Brook, and now Tybourn Brook) which runs from the ſouth ſide of Hampſtead, by Belſyſe, and, after a ſubterranean courſe through different parts of Marybone, Oxford Street, St. James's Park, &c. flows through Tothill Fields into the Thames. Hence it is conjectured (*See Lyſons, Vol. III. page* 242) that when the ſite of the church was altered to another ſpot near the ſame brook, it was called St. Mary *at the bourn*, now corrupted to St. Mary-*le-bone*, or Mary-*bone*. Here was once a royal park well ſtocked with game; and, in Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, it is recorded, that, "on the third of February 1600, the Ambaſſadors from the Emperor of Ruſſia, and other Muſcovites, rode through the city of London to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleaſure, and ſhortly after returned homeward." What a contraſt to the preſent ſtate of this pariſh, now containing magnificent ſtreets and ſquares, which from a

part of the metropolis! Of 2500 acres of land, which it contains, one third is occupied by buildings; the remainder, extending northward to Primrose Hill, and west to Kilbourn turnpike, is almost wholly grass land, with a few acres occupied by market gardeners.

At the beginning of the present century, Marybone was a small village, about a mile distant from the nearest part of the metropolis. The commencement of building was before 1720, by the erection of Cavendish Square. Maitland, who published his History of London in 1739, says there were then 577 houses in the parish of Marybone, and 35 persons who kept coaches. The buildings have since proceeded progressively (though not without occasional checks by every war) and the present number of houses is computed at 6200. Indeed, such has been the increase of buildings, that the quota of this parish to the land-tax (5641. 5s. 1d.) is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound.

MERTON, a village in Surry, seven miles from London, in the road to Epsom. It is seated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, the able and virtuous minister of Henry III, being disgraced, took shelter in the church of the abbey; whence the King ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the sequel, restored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "Provisions of Merton" (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) were enacted, and the Barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare—We will not change the laws of England." It is not less memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the Sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them; although some of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination. At Merton Abbey also, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III and Prince Lewis,

Lewis, the eldeſt ſon of Philip, King of France. During the civil wars, between Charles the Firſt and the Parliament, this abbey appears to have been uſed as a garriſon. In 1680, it was advertiſed to be let, and was deſcribed as containing ſeveral large rooms, and a fine chapel. This chapel, ſo late as the year 1733, was entire. At preſent, there is no other veſtige of the abbey, but the eaſt window of the chapel, which appears, from the ſtyle of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. The walls which ſurround the premiſes, including about 60 acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. On the ſite of the abbey (which, after the diſſolution, paſſed into various hands) a manufactory for printing calicoes was eſtabliſhed in 1724; it is now occupied by Meſſ. Newton, Hodgſon, and Leach Another calico manufactory, eſtabliſhed within theſe walls, in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide; and, at the northweſt corner of the premiſes, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, a thouſand perſons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleaſing contraſt to the monaſtic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of ſuperſtition. The pariſh church was built of flints, early in the 12th century, by the founder of the abbey. From the ſtyle of architecture, there can be little doubt that the preſent church was the original ſtructure. It has been lately neatly plaſtered on the outſide, and beautified in other reſpects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, inſtead of brick or ſtone; and it is the boundary of the three pariſhes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.—In this pariſh are Cannon Hill, the ſeat of William Molleſon, Eſq; and the villa of Mr. Graves, lately purchaſed of Sir Richard Hotham. Farther on, in the road to Kingſton, Sir Richard has juſt erected another villa, in a whimſical ſtyle.

MICKLEHAM, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Darking. It is 20¼ miles from London, and is watered by the Mole. Here Sir Charles Talbot, Bart. has a ſeat; and, adjoining the Downs, is Juniper Hill, a handſome houſe, with curious plantations, late Sir Cecil Biſhop's, but now the property of Mr. Jenkinſon of Charing Croſs.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the seat of Alexander Allen, Esq. in the parish of Fryerning, two miles from Ingatestone, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect. The extensive pleasure-grounds are planted with exquisite taste; and great judgment is visible in the garden, which has a capital green-house, hot-house, grapery, &c.

MILL-HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon, 9½ miles from London, has the handsome seat of Mr. Alderman Anderson, which commands a beautiful prospect.

MIMS, NORTH, a village in Hertfordshire, two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood was the seat of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, in right of his lady, heiress to her brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. Here is Mims Place, the fine seat of the Duke of Leeds.

MIMS, SOUTH, a village of Middlesex, 15 miles from London, in the road to St. Albans. The tower of the church, which stands by the road-side, is so entirely mantled with ivy, as to form a very picturesque object. *See Gobions.*

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles from London, on the road to Reigate. Mitcham Grove is the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. The river Wandle, which is an excellent trout stream, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest part of the house. In this parish also are Collier's Wood House, the seat of Francis Barlow, Esq; Ravensbury, the seat of the late Admiral Arbuthnot; and the villas of Mr. Bond and Mr. Cranmer. On the river are some snuff-mills, and the calico manufactories of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Fenning. The latter has an engine, in case of fire, the pumps of which are worked by the same wheel that is used in the business. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an Alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the Tatler, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat.

MOLE, a river, in Surry, which rises in the south part of

of the county, runs north to Darking, and paſſing beneath Box Hill, is generally believed to diſappear in its vicinity, and to riſe again near Leatherhead. Hence Pope calls it

The ſullen Mole that hides his diving flood.

But the fact is, that a tract of ſoft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry ſeaſons, abſorbs the waſte water in caverns in the ſides of the banks; but not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Darking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it croſſes the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford-bridge, its channel, in very hot ſeaſons, is ſometimes dry. This river, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at Eaſt Moulſey, on the ſouth ſide of Hampton bridge.

MONKEY-ISLAND, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor, and in the pariſh of Bray. On this iſland, which contains three acres, is a neat houſe, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of ſuch flowers as grow by the water-ſide. Here are alſo repreſented ſeveral monkies, ſome fiſhing, ſome ſhooting, and one ſitting in a boat ſmoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inſide of the ſaloon is enriched by ſtucco modelling, repreſenting mermaids, dolphins, ſea-lions, and a variety of fiſh and ſhells richly gilt. The eſtabliſhing of this delightful retreat, coſt the Duke 10,000 guineas. The leaſe of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was ſold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Eſq. who has a ſeat in the neighbourhood. *See The Willows.*

MONTREAL, the handſome ſeat of Lord Amherſt, ſituate in the valley of Holmſdale, at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks. In the park is a column erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble lord and his brother, who, after having having been engaged on different ſervices, in diſtant parts of the globe, during the laſt war but one, and gained honour both to themſelves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native ſpot.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmanſworth, in Herts, the ſeat of the late Lord Anſon, and now of Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq. The park is extenſive and beautiful. The houſe was originally built by Cardinal Wolſey, and was afterward in the poſſeſſion of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the ſouth, or principal front, he made a viſta through the hill, that once obſtructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected alſo a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a viſta. This circumſtance did not eſcape the cenſure of Pope:

> Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
> You'll wiſh your hill or ſhelter'd ſeat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordſhire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000l. by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his houſe and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The houſe is built of ſtone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the houſe by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the houſe and gardens by George Adams, Eſq. to whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he aſſumed the name of Anſon. The carriage of the ſtone from London alone coſt 10,000l. Mr. Anſon ſoon after ſold it, for 20,000l. to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. whoſe ſon, Sir Thomas, compleated the improvements. This noble ſeat was ſold by auction to Mr. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the eaſt ſide of Blackheath, in the pariſh of Charlton, for the ſupport of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, ſeveral years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It conſiſts of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, feſtoons, and a pediment on the top, over which riſes a turret, with a dial; and from the dome riſe a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an aſcent by a flight of circular ſteps; and having paſſed through this part of

the

the building, we enter an inner ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a coſtly altar-piece.

This ſtructure Sir John Morden erected at a ſmall diſtance from his own habitation, and endowed it, after his Lady's deceaſe, with his whole eſtate, to the value of about 1300l. per annum. He placed in this hoſpital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his lifetime; but Lady Morden, finding that the ſhare, allotted her by Sir John's will, was inſufficient for her decent ſupport, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the number was increaſed; there are now thirty-five; and the number being unlimited, is to be increaſed as the eſtate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treaſurer has 40l. a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at firſt a ſalary of 30l. per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other reſpects, a benefactreſs of the college, and, as ſhe had put up her huſband's ſtatue in a niche over the gate, the truſtees put up her's in a niche adjoining. The penſioners have each 20l. a year, and, at firſt, wore a gown with the founder's badge; but this has been long diſuſed. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treaſurer, chaplain, and penſioners, are obliged to reſide in the college; and, except in caſe of ſickneſs, no other perſons are to reſide or lodge there. No perſon can be admitted as a penſioner under ſixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hoſpital, and the nomination of the perſons to be admitted into it. To them the treaſurer is accountable; and when any of theſe die, the ſurviving truſtees chooſe others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of Edward Polhill, Eſq. is ſituated at Morden, 10 miles from London, in the road to Epſom, on an eminence, happily formed by nature, and embelliſhed by art. The extenſive pleaſure-grounds are agreeably diverſified by plantations, two fine ſheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-room, &c.

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about ſeven miles from London. Great part of this pariſh is incloſed in Richmond Park. The ſtone lodge, upon the hill,

hill, was built after a design of Henry Earl of Pembroke's, and was intended by George I, as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became Ranger of the Park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation. The manor, which is included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the see of Canterbury; and the manor-house at Mortlake was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the last, and whose successor, Cranmer, alienated the manor to Henry VIII, in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there, and the two chapels of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome house and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient house, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the residence, in the present century, of that excellent man, Edward Colston, Esq. the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, in his lifetime, expended more than 70,000l. in charitable institutions.

MOULSEY, two towns, so denominated from the river Mole, which flows between them to the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II, to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the late Lord of the Manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he erected a handsome bridge, where a high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. West Moulsey has a ferry to Hampton Town, which belongs to the same nobleman.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middlesex, 5½ miles from London, in the parish of Hornsey. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel

chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason, it was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village, more rural and pleasant, or that can boast more various and extensive prospects. Baron Kutzleben has a pleasant villa at the bottom of the hill; and an enchanting retreat, near the top, with sixteen acres of garden and pleasure-grounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham Beuclerk, belongs to John Porker, Esq.

N.

NASING, a village in Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, thus noticed by the poet of Amwell:

> Delightful habitations! o'er the land
> Dispers'd around, from Waltham's osier'd isles
> To where bleak Nasing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
> Her verdant fields. SCOTT.

NATCHFORD HOUSE, the seat of Andrew Ramsay Kerr, Esq. late Governor of Bombay, situate at Cobham, on the banks of the river Mole.

NAVESTOCK, a village, 19 miles from London, near Hare Street, in the road to Ongar. Here is Navestock Hall, the seat of Countess Dowager Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village near Harlow. In this parish a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of this and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten, to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid rising from an elevated base are the medallions of both: she is represented below,

below, as large as life, in a mourning posture, looking up earnestly at both the medallions.

NEW COLLEGE, at Hackney, situated not far from the church, is the name of a new academical institution among the Protestant Dissenters. The original building, which now constitutes only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brookbank, Esq. in the reign of George I. On Mr. Brookbank's death, the premises (which included eighteen acres of land, surrounded by a wall) were sold, with some pastures adjoining, to John Hopkins, Esq. of Brittons, in Essex*, who, soon after, consigned it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Bond, Esq. from whom it came to his son, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. This gentleman parted with the house and lands to Samuel Stratton, Esq. who, reserving the pastures to himself, sold the house to Mr. Hubbard, of whom it was purchased by the Governors of the New Academical Institution for 5400l. They added two wings to the building, and gave it the name of the New College, Hackney. It now makes a majestic and collegiate appearance; but the institution itself having been, for some time past, in a declining state, the premises are this year advertised for sale.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at *butts*, anciently much practised here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers. In this village are the almshouses of the Fishmongers' Company; the most ancient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, erected in 1618, for 22 of their poor members. To the south of this hospital is another, founded in 1719, by Mr. Hulbert, whose statue stands upon a pedestal. This is for 20 poor men and women. The church was rebuilt, on a

* This gentleman was a distant relation of, and heir to, the famous Vulture Hopkins, whom Pope has thus recorded:

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch that living sav'd a candle's end.

But this was an unfair representation: for Vulture Hopkins (as he has commonly, and perhaps unjustly, been called) undoubtedly lived in splendour, at his house at Wimbledon, and kept no less than twelve servants.

larger

larger ſcale, but on the ſame inconvenient ſpot, by the ſide of a great road, in 1793.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village between Iſlington and Stoke-Newington, conſiſting of a handſome ſquare, partly in the pariſh of Iſlington, and partly in that of Newington. On one ſide of it is a meeting-houſe, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was Miniſter for many years. An old houſe, in the centre of the ſouth ſide, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Henry VIII, and a foot-path in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this houſe are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire place are the arms of Lord Compton. This houſe is now divided.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a village in Middleſex, 2½ miles from London, in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleaſant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-houſe, then the ſeat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated, for 36 years, with all the kindneſs that friendſhip and reſpect could dictate. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whoſe piety and virtues rendered her worthy of ſuch a father and ſuch a friend, ordered, by her laſt will, that this eſtate ſhould be ſold, and the produce diſtributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly ſold to Jonathan Eade, Eſq. and the produce, amounting to many thouſand pounds, was diſtributed accordingly. Here is a pleaſant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Eſq.

NEW LODGE, the ſeat of Francis Baroneau, Eſq. at Hadley, in Middleſex, which deſerves particular attention as one of the moſt elegant villas in the county.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable ſeat of General Hodgſon, on a delightful plain in Windſor Foreſt, four miles from Windſor, commands an extenſive proſpect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial ſtream, brought from Herts, for the ſupply of the metropolis with water. In the third year of James I, an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the City was empowered to bring water from the ſprings of Chadwell and Amwell; but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr.

Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who, in the course of the work, met with great difficulties and other obstructions, and when he had surmounted these, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was so impoverished by the expence, that he was obliged to apply to the city, to assist him. On their refusal, he applied with more success to the King, who, in consideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence. It then went on with vigour, and, on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, called the New-River-Head, at Islington, in presence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor Elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about sixty labourers with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the basin, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. seated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the sluices being opened, the stream rushed into the basin, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people. The property of this water was divided into 29 shares, and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, in 1619; but though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management; and only allowed him a person to be present at the meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633, when 11l. 9s. 1d. was divided upon each share. But the second dividend amounting only to 3l. 4s. 2d. and, instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I resolved to get rid of such an hazardous affair: and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Baronet, that if he would secure to him and his successors, a clear annual rent of 500l. out of the profits, he would reconvey to him all his right in the New River: which proposal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided it into 36 shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called the Adventurers',

turers', now divided into 36 ſhares alſo; and he not only burthened them with the ſaid rent of 500l. but likewiſe ſubjected two of the Adventurers' ſhares to the payment of it. From this time there were 72 ſhares, one half of which are called the Adventurers', the other the King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally 29 in number, the government of the company was lodged in their hands; and, by this preclufion of the holders of the King's ſhares from the government, their ſhares, excluſive of being ſubject to the ſaid annuity, are not quite ſo valuable as thoſe of the Adventurers'. This corporation conſiſts of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treaſurer, 26 Directors; a Clerk and his Aſſiſtant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; 14 Collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tueſday to the Treaſurer; 14 Walkſmen, who have their ſeveral walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the ſame; 16 Turncocks; 12 Paviers; 20 Pipe-borers, &c. By an exact meaſurement of this river, it appears to be 38¾ miles and 16 poles long. It has 43 ſluices and 215 bridges; over and under it, a great number of brooks and water-courſes have their paſſage; and as, in ſome places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through ſubterraneous paſſages, and arriving at the baſin, near Iſlington, it is ingulfed by 58 main pipes of a bore of ſeven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes, of a half inch bore, have the water brought into their houſes, to the amount of near 40,000. The ſhares, in conſequence, are of conſiderable value. The ſurveyor, Robert Mylne, Eſq. reſides at the New River Head; but the buſineſs of the company is tranſacted at a handſome houſe in Dorſet Street, Saliſbury Square.

NONSUCH, the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII, in a village called Codinton, or Cudington, which no longer exiſts, but which was then contiguous to the pariſh of Cheam, near Epſom. It obtained its name from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner ſays, that "it was choſen for his pleaſure and retirement, and built with an exceſs of magnificence. One would imagine every

thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonsuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach." Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this description, Mr. Walpole has made the following observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and King William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but, by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry only begun the palace of Nonsuch; but Henry Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister," purchased it of Queen Mary, and completely finished it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this house to his posterity; but Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterward became a favourite residence of Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I, and, in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II granted it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparked the land. Her grandson,

Charles

Charles Duke of Grafton, ſold the eſtate, in 1730, to Joſeph Thompſon, Eſq. uncle to the preſent proprietor, the Rev. Joſeph Whately, who has a neat villa at ſome diſtance from the ſite of the old palace. *See Durdans.*

NORBURY PARK, in the pariſh of Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, the beautiful ſeat of William Lock, Eſq. Swelling hills, a meandering river, a rich ſurrounding country, and a great extent of proſpect, compoſe the charms of this delightful place. It may be added, that all theſe beauties of nature are in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman, whoſe taſte and judgment, in what is moſt exquiſite in nature and art, is almoſt unrivalled. Of this gentleman's fine taſte in rural ſcenery, Mr. Gilpin gives this merited eulogy:

> ——————If taſte, correct and pure,
> Grounded on practice; or, what more availe
> Than practice, obſervation juſtly form'd,
> Of Nature's beſt examples and effects,
> Approve the landſcape; if judicious Lock
> See not an error he would wiſh remov'd,
> Then boldly deem thyſelf the heir of fame.

Of this fine ſeat we ſhall only obſerve further, that the drawing-room was painted by George Barret, an artiſt, who excelled in landſcape, particularly in trees, and died in 1784. It is eſteemed amongſt his beſt performances.

NORTHEND, a village in the pariſh of Fulham, between Hammerſmith and Parſon's Green. Here is Browne's Houſe, the handſome villa of the Dowager Lady Heathcote, the gardens of which are finely diſpoſed.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, 21 miles from London. The church is uncommonly large; and, on the north wall, is a beautiful alabaſter monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who reſided at Ingreſs. He was phyſician to Charles II, and eminent for his ſkill in natural hiſtory, as appears from his Travels, publiſhed in 1685. The ſteeple commands a beautifully-diverſified proſpect. Vaſt quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpoſe, a ſcene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous foſſils have alſo been dug up. But the circumſtance moſt worthy of obſervation is, that in the flint ſtones,

(of which there are frequent ſtrata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockle-ſhells filled with chalk are found, and ſometimes of ſo large a ſize, as to be eſteemed a great curioſity.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, ſcattered round a large wild common, five miles from London, in the pariſhes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and thoſe who love an occaſional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great ſatisfaction in a viſit to this place. It was, ſome years ago, a principal haunt of the gipſies.

NORWOOD, a village of Middleſex, 11 miles from London, between the roads to Uxbridge and Hounſlow. Dorman's Well, near Southall, in this pariſh (formerly the ſeat of Lord Dacre, and deſcribed by Norden, as ſurrounded by a park and pale) is now the property of George Merick Ayſcough, Eſq. The little chapel of Norwood is only an appendage to Hayes.

O.

OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banſted Downs, was built by a ſociety of gentlemen, called the Hunters' Club, to whom the land was leaſed by Mr. Lambert. Mr. Simmons was the firſt occupier of the houſe, which was intended as a place of feſtivity in the hunting ſeaſon. Sir Thomas Goſling afterward occupied it for a ſhort time. General Burgoyne then purchaſed the leaſe, and built a dining room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finiſhed; 28 ſmall caſed pillars of fine workmanſhip, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the ſtyle of a hunting ſeat. The red hall entrance is ſmall, but elegant: it contains two landſcapes and a few other pictures. The drawing-room, on the firſt floor, is an octagon, ornamented with a variety of ſmall pictures. It commands a proſpect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampſtead, Highgate, &c. Lord Derby having acquired a fee ſimple in the eſtate, added, at the weſt end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is a

ſimilar

ſimilar erection at the eaſt end, which renders the ſtructure uniform, and gives it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleaſure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is ſaid, there is a ſpring; becauſe it always contains water, although the well at the houſe is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hoſpitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his gueſts with upward of fifty bed chambers.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, the ſeat of the Duke of York, who purchaſed it of the Duke of Newcaſtle. The park is four miles round. The houſe is ſituated about the middle of the terrace, whoſe majeſtic grandeur, and the beautiful landſcapes it commands, cannot be deſcribed by words The ſerpentine river, when ſeen from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a ſtranger, who did not know the place, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to look like a bridge over the ſerpentine river, and gives a pleaſing finiſh to this delightful proſpect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, may bring to recollection the fanciful ſcenery of an Arabian Night's Entertainment. It was conſtructed and finiſhed by three perſons, a father and his two ſons, and is reported to have coſt near 12,000l. There was formerly a noble palace in this park, a good view of which is in the back ground of a portrait of the Queen of James I, by Vanſomer, in the Queen's Gallery at Kenſington. Henry Duke of Glouceſter, fourth ſon of Charles I, was born in this palace, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars. In 1673, was remaining the gardener's lodge, in which Queen Anne of Denmark had a room, for the breeding of ſilk-worms. A gate, erected from a deſign of Inigo Jones, has been removed a ſmall diſtance from its original ſituation, and repaired, with the addition of an inſcription, by the Duke of Newcaſtle.

OCKHAM, four miles from Woking, where Lord King has a ſeat and park. The church ſtands almoſt oppoſite to the houſe; and in the churchyard is a ſtone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is this punning epitaph:

Who

Who many a ſturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's ſurer hatchet, here lies Spong;
Poſts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit;
Old ſaws he had, although no antiquarian;
And ſtyles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

OLDFORD, in the pariſh of Stratford Bow, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, paſſed a Roman military way. Here is an ancient gateway, ſtill entire, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a royal palace, vulgarly called King John's palace.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining pariſhes in Eſſex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is a market town, 21 miles from London, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, becauſe the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being Protector of England, while Henry II was in Normandy, built the church. He alſo built a caſtle, which was ſituated on the top of an artificial mount, and ſurrounded by a large moat; but this caſtle growing ruinous, was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a brick ſtructure erected on its ſite. This was demoliſhed in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Eſq. who erected, inſtead of it, a handſome ſummer-houſe, ſurrounded by a moat, and aſcended by a ſteep winding walk, arched over, the greateſt part of the way, by trees and ſhrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful proſpect. Near Ongar is the ſeat of John Wright, Eſq; and Myleſs, the ſeat of the late John Luther, Eſq. who left it to Francis Fane, Eſq. It is now in the occupation of Duncan Davidſon, Eſq. *See Kelvedon Hall and Greenſted Hall.*

ORPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, between Foots Cray and Farnborough. Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a ſeat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573; who, on her reception here, "received," ſays Philpot (Hiſt. of Kent, p. 259) "the firſt careſſes of a nymph who perſonated the genius of the houſe: then the ſcene was ſhifted, and, from ſeveral chambers, which, as they were contrived, repreſented a ſhip, a ſea conflict was offered

offered up to the ſpectators view, which ſo much obliged the eyes of this Princeſs with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, ſhe left upon this houſe (to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice) the name and appellation of "*Bank Hart.*" By which it is ſtill called. It belongs to Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

OSTERLEY PARK, in the pariſh of Heſton, the ſeat of the late Robert Child, Eſq. nine miles from London. It belonged to the convent of Sion, on the ſuppreſſion of which it was granted to Henry Marquis of Exeter; and, reverting to the crown on his attainder, Edward VI granted it to the Duke of Somerſet. Being again forfeited by his attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Auguſtine Thaier. Between this period and 1570, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Greſham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained queen Elizabeth*. This manſion afterward paſſed into ſeveral hands, and was the ſeat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary General. In the beginning of this century, it was purchaſed by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each ſide of which is a handſome lodge. The park, finely wooded, is ſix miles in circumference. The houſe (the ſhell of which was completely rebuilt by Francis Child, Eſq. in 1760) is a magnificent ſtructure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the eaſt front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is aſcended by a grand flight of ſteps, and profuſely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are ſpacious, and are magni-

* Of this viſit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichols' Progreſſes of that Queen: "Her Majeſty found fault with the court of this houſe, affirming it would appear more handſome, if divided with a court in the middle. What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time ſends for workmen to London, who ſo ſpeedily and ſilently apply their buſineſs, that the next morning diſcovered the court double, which the night had left ſingle before. It is queſtionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleaſed with the ſurpriſe and ſudden performance thereof. Her courtiers diſported themſelves with their ſeveral expreſſions; ſome avowing it was no wonder he could ſo ſoon change a building, who could build a change: others, reflecting on ſome known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a houſe is eaſier divided than united."

ficently

ficently fitted up with the richeſt hangings of ſilk, velvet, and gobelin tapeſtry, elegantly-ſculptured marbles, highly-enriched entablatures of moſaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments diſplay the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter; and they were all fitted up by the late Robert Child, Eſq. who ſucceeded his brother Francis in 1763.

On the ceiling of the ſtaircaſe is the apotheoſis of William I, Prince of Orange, aſſaſſinated at Delft, in 1584. The Picture Gallery is 130 feet by 27: among the paintings, are Charles I, Vandyck; Villiers, the firſt Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Gipſies, Roſa; Morning and Evening, Claude Lorrain; the Angel and Tobit, S. Roſa; Apollo and the Sybil, Ditto; two Landſcapes, G. Pouſſin; Earl of Strafford, Vandyck; Jonas and the Whale, S. Roſa; and Conſtantine's Arch, with figures and cattle, by Viviano and Bombaccio. In the Drawing Room, are Jacob and Rachael, Titian; Samuel anointing David, Ditto; the Head of Vandyck, by himſelf; and others by Rembrandt, &c.

From the lodges at the entrance of the park, we deſcend a ſpacious road, between two fine ſheets of water, which, being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The firſt is oppoſite the eaſt front, and in view of the houſe. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly incloſed by woods, through which it makes a noble ſweep. On the north ſhore of this lake, is a menagerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. Here the lake bends to the N. W. and, at ſome diſtance, has a bridge of ſtone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is ſoon loſt to the eye.

Mr. Child's only daughter having married the Earl of Weſtmoreland, he left this eſtate to the ſecond ſon of that nobleman, or, in default of a ſecond ſon, to any daughter who ſhould firſt attain the age of 21; and, in either caſe, the ſaid ſon or daughter to aſſume the name of Child. In conſequence of this, the eſtate is now veſted in the hands of Robert Dent, Eſq. and others, in truſt for Lady Sarah Child, the only daughter of the late Counteſs.

OTFORD, a village, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, where Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Kent.

Kent. Offa, the treacherous murderer of Ethelbert, (*See Page* 19) to atone for the blood he had ſhed in this battle, gave Otford to Chriſt Church, Canterbury, *in paſcua porcorum* (as the deed ſays) *for paſture for the Archbiſhop's hogs.* Such were the acts of piety, ſo much eſteemed in that ſuperſtitious age, that Malmeſbury, one of the beſt of the old Engliſh hiſtorians, declares himſelf at a loſs to determine, whether the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated. Otford continued in the ſee of Canterbury, till exchanged with Henry VIII, for other lands.

OTTERSHAW, the ſeat, with a fine park and gardens, of James Bine, Eſq. four miles ſouthweſt of Chertſey.

OXHEY PLACE, in Hertfordſhire, the ſeat of the Hon. William Grimſton, three miles ſouth of Watford.

P.

PADDINGTON, a village N. W. of London. The church, a beautiful ſtructure, erected in 1790, near the ſite of the old church, is ſeated on an eminence, finely emboſomed among venerable elms. Its figure is compoſed of a ſquare about 50 feet. The centres on each ſide of the ſquare are projecting parallelograms, which give receſſes for an altar, a veſtry, and two ſtaircaſes. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane. On each of the ſides is a door. That facing the ſouth is decorated with a portico, compoſed of the Tuſcan and Doric orders, having niches on the ſides. The weſt has an arched window, under which is a circular portico of four columns, agreeable to the former compoſition. The whole does the higheſt credit to the taſte and ſkill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural ſpots in the pariſh, which appear as retired as if at a diſtance of many miles. From this place a canal is making, which is to join the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. Little Shaftſbury Houſe, in this pariſh (near Kenſington Gravel Pits) is the ſeat of Ambroſe Godfrey, Eſq. and is ſaid to have been built by the Earl of Shaftſbury, author of the Characteriſtics, or by his grandfather,

grandfather, the Lord Chancellor. *See Bayswater, Tyburn, and Westbourn Place.*

PAINE'S HILL, the elegant seat and celebrated gardens of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. 20 miles from London, near the village of Cobham, but in the parish of Walton upon Thames. The gardens are formed on the verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the river Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides, into the cultivated country are agreeable. Paine's Hill, however, is little benefited by external circumstances; but the scenes, within itself, are grand and beautiful; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house stands on a hill, in the centre of the crescent. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are intermixed, during the summer, with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and, on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene totally different appears*. The general prospect, though beautiful, is the least engaging circumstance; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor, falling back into a wide con-

* This vineyard formerly produced a great deal of wine; but it has been neglected for some years, and no longer deserves the name.

cave,

cave, closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape, distinguished from the last in every particular, except in the æra of its existence: it is entirely within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above an artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never seen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before; but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent and varieties. A river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its course toward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thickets, and overhung with shade; and, far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert and darkest greens spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite easily: the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various; but it points from all sides toward the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides, at last, gently into the water. The groves

and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the expanse of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the surface, animate the landscape; while the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other. The spot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is cheerful; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood, which secludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and flowers; and, though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overspreads a large tract of very uneven ground. The glades through it are sometimes closed on both sides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. This is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat. Near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens. A narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, leads to the cell, composed of logs and roots. The design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All the circumstances which belong to the character are retained

tained in the utmoſt purity, both in the approach and entrance; in the ſecond room they are ſuddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another proſpect, much more extenſive, but not more beautiful: the objects are not ſo well ſelected, nor ſeen to ſo great advantage; ſome of them are too diſtant; ſome too much below the eye: and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which caſts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a ſcene poliſhed to the higheſt degree of improvement, in which ſtands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each ſide a range of pilaſters: within, it is decorated with many antique buſts, and a beautiful antique coloſſal ſtatue of the god in the centre: the room has nothing of that ſolemnity which is often affectedly aſcribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and ſplendour. The ſituation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable proſpect; but the top of the hill is almoſt a flat, diverſified, however, by ſeveral thickets, and broad walks winding between them. Theſe walks run into each other ſo frequently, their relation is ſo apparent, that the idea of the whole is never loſt in the diviſions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree alſo in ſtyle: the interruptions, therefore, never deſtroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the ſpot receives from ſuch dimenſions, is added all the richneſs of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering ſhrubs: and the openings embelliſhed with little airy groups of the moſt elegant trees, ſkirting or croſſing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here: this is one of the extremities of the creſcent, and hence, to the houſe in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine ſwell, juſt above the water, which is ſeen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadeſt expanſe is at the foot of the

hill: from that it ſpreads in ſeveral directions, ſometimes under the plantations, ſometimes into the midſt of them, and at other times winding behind them. The principal bridge of five arches is juſt below. At a diſtance, deep in the wood, is another, a ſingle arch, thrown over a ſtream which is loſt a little beyond it. The poſition of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye paſſes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of ſtone, the ſmaller of wood. No two objects bearing the ſame name can be more different in figure and ſituation. The banks alſo of the lake are infinitely diverſified: they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which ſometimes come down to the brink of the water, and ſometimes leave room for a walk. The glades are either conducted along the ſides, or open into the thickeſt of the wood; and now and then they ſeem to turn round it toward the country, which appears in the off-skip, riſing above this picturesque and various ſcene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

This place is to be ſeen only on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays. The houſe was built by Mr. Hopkins, but the enchanting ſcenes we have been deſcribing were created by Mr. Charles Hamilton.

PANCRAS, an extenſive pariſh of Middleſex, ſituate N. of London, one mile from Holborn Bars. It not only includes one third of the hamlet of Highgate, but the hamlets of Kentiſh-town, Battle-bridge, Camden-town, and Somers-town, as well as all Tottenham-court Road, and all the ſtreets to the weſt, as far as Cleveland-ſtreet and Rathbone-place. The church and churchyard, dedicated to St. Pancras, have been long noted as the burialplace for ſuch Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almoſt every ſtone exhibiting a croſs, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requieſcat in Pace*—May he reſt in Peace) which initials are always uſed by the Catholics on their ſepulchral monuments. "I have heard it aſſigned," ſays Mr. Lyſons, "by ſome perſons of that perſuaſion, as a reaſon for this preference to Pancras as a burialplace, that before the late convulſions in that country, maſſes were ſaid in a church in the

the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England." The churchyard was enlarged in 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the southeast. In this parish are likewise several chapels of ease, and the cemeteries belonging to the parishes of St. James, Westminster; St. Andrews, Holborn; St. George the Martyr; and St. George, Bloomsbury. The Foundling Hospital, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street, is in this parish; in which also is the Hospital for Inoculation, to which a building was added, in 1795, for the hospital for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox, then removed from the site in Cold Bath Fields. In Gray's Inn Lane, is the Welsh Charity School, built in 1771. In a house, near the churchyard, is a mineral spring, formerly called Pancras Wells, in great esteem some years ago; and near Battlebridge is another called St. Chad's. *See Highgate, Kenwood, Kentish-town, and Veterinary College.*

PARK-FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, and residence of Sir Benjamin Hammet, at Eltham. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taste.

PARSONS-GREEN, a hamlet to Fulham. Here was Peterborough House, the seat and extensive gardens of the great Earl of Peterborough, who was there often visited by Locke, Swift, &c. After the death of the late Earl, the house was sold to John Meyrick, Esq. but great part of the old building is pulled down, and the grounds are let to a market gardener. An ancient house, at the corner of the Green, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1682, who raised himself to that elevated situation from the low station of an errand boy in an attorney's chambers, in which he taught himself writing, and first obtained an insight into the law, by copying precedents, &c. in the absence of the clerks. It was the residence of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated author of Sir Charles Grandison, &c. A house on the east side of the Green, built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and modernized by the late John Powell, Esq. is now the residence of Sir John Hales, Bart.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is a seat, built in the reign of James II, by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. It was afterward the seat of Lord Trevor. The front has a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms. The kitchen garden, and the walls, were planted with the choicest fruit trees from France; and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England. It is now the property of William Shard, Esq.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the west of Islington. Although it joins that town, it is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; and when that parish church was rebuilt by act of parliament, an elegant chapel here was made parochial.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, 9½ miles from London, situate on the Thames, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, till 1769, when, by act of parliament, this parish and Kew are now one vicarage. Here stood a seat, built by Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and inestimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, were destroyed. On the site of this house, William first Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. On the death of the late Earl, it was sold to Lord Camelford, of whom the Duke of Clarence bought it, in 1790. It was sold, in 1794, to Colonel Cameron; and is now the residence of Sir William Manners, Bart. The front, next the court, is very plain; but the other, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the state apartments on that side are extremely elegant. The pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.

PINMER,

PINMER, a hamlet to Harrow on the Hill, from which town it is diſtant about three miles. Though not parochial, it had once a weekly market, along ago diſuſed.

PISHIOBURY, near Harlow, the ſeat of Jonathan Milles, Eſq. ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mr. Milles has made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

PLIASTOW, a village in the pariſh of Weſt Ham. It gives the name of Plaiſtow Levels to the low land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham Creek.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is the ſeat of Peter Thelluſſon, Eſq. fitted up in a ſtyle of elegance, ſcarcely to be equalled in the kingdom.

PLUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich and Erith, on an eminence riſing from the Thames, has a very neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the pariſh of Great Bookham, the noble ſeat of Sir William Geary, Bart. on an eminence, which commands a beautiful proſpect. Behind the houſe are the fineſt beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, to the eaſt of Limehouſe, obtained its name from the great number of poplars that anciently grew there. The chapel was erected in 1654, by ſubſcription, the ground being given by the Eaſt India Company; ſince which time that Company have not only allowed the Miniſter a houſe, with a garden and field containing three acres, but 20l. a year during pleaſure. It was nearly rebuilt by the Company in 1776. The chaplain's ſalary is now 100l. with the pew rents and burial fees. Here is an hoſpital belonging to the Company, in which are 22 penſioners, (ſome men, but more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows' huſbands, had on board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There are alſo many out-penſioners belonging to the Company.

Poplar Marſh, called alſo Stepney Marſh, or the Iſle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richeſt ſpots in England; for it not only raiſes the largeſt cattle, but the graſs is eſteemed a great reſtorative of all diſtempered cattle; and cattle turned into it ſoon fatten, and grow to a large ſize. In this

this marsh was an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary; perhaps an hermitage, founded by some devout persons, for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of mariners. On its foundation, still visible, is a neat farm-house.

PORTER'S LODGE, the seat of Earl Howe, 14¼ miles from London, situate between Radlet and Colney Street, on the right hand of the road from Edgware to St. Albans.

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and Hampstead, has been also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of the three persons who were executed for the supposed assassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses, however, to suspect, that that magistrate had murdered himself. *Hume, Vol. VIII. p. 77.*

PROSPECT PLACE, the villa of James Meyrick, Esq. on an eminence, in the road from Wimbledon to Kingston. The grounds are well laid out, and command a rich view.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 miles from London, on the Thames, has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place has also some extensive lime-works.

PURLEY, in the parish of Sanderstead, two miles beyond Croyden, lately the delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the singular title of "The Diversions of Purley." This house was the seat of Bradshaw, president of the court at the trial of King Charles I; a circumstance to which Mr. Tooke humorously alludes in his introduction to the abovementioned work. It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson from Bengal.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five miles from London, the birthplace of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. It gave birth too, to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered

quartered at the ancient houſe, now the property of Mrs. D. Aranda. Ireton was quartered in a houſe, which is now a ſchool belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams. An obeliſk was erected, in 1786, on Putney Common, on the ſide of which, toward the road, is an inſcription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniverſary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for ſecuring buildings againſt fire; an inſcription toward Putney records a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500l. to David Hartley, Eſq. for this invention; on the ſide toward London, is a reſolution of a Court of Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in conſideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from this invention; and, on the ſide toward Kingſton, is their reſolution, ordering this obeliſk to be erected. Near it, is a houſe three ſtories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no leſs than ſix were made in this houſe, in 1776; one, in particular, when their Majeſties, and ſome of the Royal Family, were in a room over the ground floor, while the room under them was furiouſly burning.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Eſq. James Macpherſon, Eſq. and Beilby Thomſon, Eſq. On the ſide of the Thames, is Copt Hill, the late reſidence of the Counteſs Dowager of Lincoln, and a houſe the property of Simeon Warner, Eſq. Between the roads which lead to Wandſworth and Wimbledon, is the late villa of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Eſq. ſo well known to the public as a ſcientific traveller and a claſſical traveller. The farm and pleaſure grounds, which adjoin the houſe, are very ſpacious, and command a beautiful proſpect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchaſed it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Eſq. whoſe ſon, the celebrated hiſtorian, was born there. It is now empty, and is to be ſold. In Putney Lane (leading to Putney Common) are the villas of Godſehall Johnſon, Eſq. Lady Barker, Walter Boyd, Eſq. and Sir John Eamer.

The

The parish church of Putney, which is a perpetual curacy, is situated by the water side, and is very similar to the opposite one at Fulham. In the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the parish, in 1763, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

R.

RAGMAN'S CASTLE, a pretty box on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, so named from a cottage that once stood there, built by a dealer in rags. It is so hid by trees as hardly to be seen. It was formerly the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress, and is the property of George Hardinge, Esq.

RAINHAM, a village in Essex, 15 miles from London, and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, a celebrated rotundo, situate on the Thames, on the south side of Chelsea Hospital. It is in high esteem, as well for beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, for the most polite company. It is opened on Easter Monday, and continues open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, till about the beginning of July, when it is opened on Friday only; and the season closes after the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Parties that choose to go by water, will find a convenient landing-place, at the bottom of the garden. There are two ways for carriages; namely, from Hyde Park Corner, and Buckingham Gate. For those who choose to walk, the best way is through St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile distant. The road is lighted all the way.

The admission-money is 2s. 6d. which is paid to a person attending at the front of Ranelagh House. Then, proceeding forward, you pass through the dwelling-house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter the garden; but, in bad weather, the company turn on the left hand, go through the

the houſe, and, deſcending a flight of ſteps, enter a matted avenue, which leads to the rotundo.

Ranelagh was the ſeat of an Iriſh Earl of that title, in whoſe time the gardens were extenſive. On his death the eſtate was ſold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields; but the houſe remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewiſe permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchaſers of theſe, a reſolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the Eaſt India Company, drew the plan of the preſent rotundo, which is an illuſtrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being conſidered that the building of ſuch a ſtructure with ſtone would amount to an immenſe expence, the proprietors reſolved to erect it with wood. This ſtructure was accordingly erected in 1740.

It is a noble edifice, ſomewhat reſembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four Doric porticos oppoſite each other, and the firſt ſtory is ruſtic. Round the whole, on the outſide, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the ſtairs to which are at the porticos; and over head is a flated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, ſixty in number; and over them the flated roof.

The firſt object that ſtrikes the ſpectator, in the inſide, is what was formerly the orcheſtra, but is now called the fireplace, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and ſupporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the muſic, the performers were removed into another orcheſtra, erected in the ſpace of one of the porticos. The former, however, ſtill remains. It is a beautiful ſtructure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two ſtories. The firſt are painted in imitation of marble; the ſecond are painted white, and fluted; and the baſe of each is lined with looking-glaſs, againſt which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are ſurmounted by termini

of

of plaſter of Paris. The inſide of the four arches is decorated with maſks, muſical inſtruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a ſky-blue ground. Above theſe arches was the orcheſtra, which is now cloſed up. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vaſes. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in ſtone colour: in a third, is a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal ſupport of the roof, which, for ſize and manner of conſtruction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The aſtoniſhing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling; but it may be eaſily conceived, that ſuch a roof could not be ſupported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open, they would ſtrike the ſpectator with amazement.

The ſpace on which this ſtructure ſtands, is incloſed by a baluſtrade; and, in the centre of it, is one of the moſt curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It conſiſts of a fireplace that cannot ſmoke, or become offenſive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off at pleaſure, the heat is increaſed or diminiſhed; but the chief merit conſiſts in having ſurmounted the many difficulties, and almoſt impoſſibilities, in erecting and fixing this fireplace, which every architect, on the ſlighteſt examination, will inſtantly perceive. The faces are formed by four ſtone arches, and over each of them is a ſtone pediment. The corners of the four faces are ſupported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron ſpikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. Theſe have the appearance of black marble pillars. In the fixing of theſe, for the ſupport of the whole chimney, ſeveral ineffectual attempts were made before the preſent durable poſition was hit on. On the pediments, and in the ſpace between each of them, are eight flower-branches of ſmall glaſs lamps, which, when lighted, look extremely brilliant, and have a pleaſing effect. Above the pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is a painting; and over them is a dome, which terminates this

this inner ſtructure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

The band of muſic conſiſts of a ſelect number of performers, vocal and inſtrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert begins about ſeven o'clock, and after ſinging ſeveral ſongs, and playing ſeveral pieces of muſic, at proper intervals, the entertainment cloſes about ten.

Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth ſpread in each. In theſe they are regaled, without any further expence, with tea or coffee. In each of theſe boxes is a painting of ſome droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bell-lamp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainſcoting and ſquare pillars. The latter are in front, and being each of them main timbers, are part of the ſupport of the roof. Each pillar is caſed; and the front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong ſquare looking-glaſs in a gilt frame, high above which is an oval looking-glaſs in a gilt frame; the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vaſe with flowers, ſurmounted by an oval looking-glaſs in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleaſure. But it being apprehended, that many perſons might catch cold by others indiſcreetly moving them at improper times, it was reſolved to put up paintings, and to fix them. Theſe paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous maſquerades: the figures, at that diſtance, looked very well, and ſeemed to be the ſize of real life: but now, being brought too near to view, they look prepoſterous. At the back of each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were deſigned for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of theſe boxes will commodiouſly hold eight perſons.

Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a baluſtrade, and pillars painted in the reſemblance of marble encircled with feſtoons of flowers in a ſpiral form, and ſurmounted

by termini of plaſter of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the diſtance of 12 boxes from the orcheſtra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, for the reception of any of the Royal Family. It is hung with p per nd ornamented, in the front, with the Prince of Wales's creſt.

Round the fireplace are a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with feſtoons of flowers on a ſky-blue ground.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the deſign of the place.

The ſurface of the floor is plaſter of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat anſwers another uſeful purpoſe; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noiſe made by their heels would be ſo great, that it would be impoſſible to hear any thing elſe.

The ceiling is a ſtone-colour ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celeſtial figure on a ſky-blue ground. Feſtoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connect theſe oval pannels with each other, and with ſome ſmaller ſquare pannels, on which are Arabeſque ornaments in ſtone colour, on a dark-brown ground. From the ceiling deſcend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all theſe lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the ſight muſt be very glorious; no words can expreſs its grandeur; and then do the maſterly diſpoſition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious diſtinction of the ſeveral pieces, appear to the greateſt advantage; the moſt minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inſpection. The propriety and artful arrangement of the ſeveral objects are expreſſive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, may be ſaid of Ranelagh, that it is one of thoſe public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfaſting: but that cuſtom being regarded as detrimental to ſocie ty

ſociety, by introducing a new ſpecies of luxury, was ſuppreſſed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with the famous maſquerades, which brought it into vogue; and it has ever ſince retained the favour of the public. But theſe maſquerades being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long diſcontinued; although that entertainment has been ſometimes revived on very extraordinary occaſions. Fireworks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent ſtyle, accompanied by a repreſentation of an eruption of Mount Ætna, &c. During the ſeaſon, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day time, when the price of admittance is one ſhilling each perſon. The gardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, canal, &c. No liquors are ſold in the gardens, either in the day time, or in the evnning.

To prevent the admittance of ſervants, the proprietors have erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good ſeats, for their reception only: it is ſituated in the coachway leading to Ranelagh Houſe, and at ſuch a ſmall diſtance, that the ſervants can anſwer, the inſtant they are called.

RANMER COMMON, a very elevated and extenſive common, one mile from Darking, commanding ſome fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Weſtminſter Abbey, and Windſor Caſtle, are diſtinctly ſeen.

REIGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holmeſdale, 21 miles from London. It had a caſtle, built by the Saxons, on the eaſt ſide of the town, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 perſons; where the Barons, who took up arms againſt John, are ſaid to have had their private meetings. Its market-houſe was once a chapel. The neighbourhood abounds with fuller's earth and medicinal plants. On the ſouth ſide of the town is a large houſe, formerly a priory. It belongs to Mrs. Jones, is beautified with plantations and a large piece of water, and is ſurrounded by hills, which render the proſpect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shafteſbury, author of The Characteriſtics, had a houſe, to which he retired to ſeclude

himſelf from company. It came afterward into the poſſeſſion of a gentleman, who planted a ſmall ſpot of ground in ſo many parts, as to compriſe whatever can be ſuppoſed in the moſt noble ſeats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called, by the inhabitants of Reigate, "The world in one acre." It is now the ſeat of Richard Barnes, Eſq.

RICHING PARK, near Colnbrook, in Bucks, a new ſeat, erected by John Sullivan, Eſq. It ſtands on the ſite of Percy Lodge, the reſidence of Frances Counteſs of Hertford, afterward Ducheſs of Somerſet, the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroneſs, whom Thomſon invokes in his "Spring." "It was her practice," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "to invite, every ſummer, ſome poet into the country, to hear her verſes, and aſſiſt her ſtudies. This honour was one ſummer conferred on Thomſon, who took more delight in carouſing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than aſſiſting her Ladyſhip's poetical operations, and therefore never received another ſummons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, ſome of her letters, which have been publiſhed, evince, in the opinion of Shenſtone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of ſentiment, and a truly claſſic eaſe and elegance of ſtyle."

RICHMOND, in Surry, 8½ miles from London, the fineſt village in the Britiſh dominions, was anciently called *Sheen*, which, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifies *reſplendent*. From the ſingular beauty of its ſituation, it has been termed the Freſcati of England. Here ſtood a royal palace, in which Edward I and II reſided, and in which Edward III died of grief, for the loſs of his heroic ſon the Black Prince. Here alſo died Anne, Queen of Richard II, who firſt taught the Engliſh ladies the uſe of the ſide-ſaddle: for, before her time, they rode aſtride. Richard was ſo afflicted at her death, that he deſerted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V, who founded three religious houſes near it. In 1497, it was deſtroyed by fire; but Henry VII rebuilt it, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a priſoner in this palace, for a ſhort time, during the reign of her ſiſter. When ſhe became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of reſidence;

residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterward the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bp. Duppa is said to have educated Charles II here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by James II, whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here. [*See Bp. Burnet, Vol. I. p.* 753.] It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on lease to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are parts of the old palace, and are described in the survey taken by the Order of Parliament in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, still exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. [*See Lysons, Vol. I. p.* 441.] On the site of this palace also is Cholmondeley House, built by George third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house. A large house, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her sister, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, is also on the site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitshed Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. from a design of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one, made by Charles I, and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707, for 99 years, to James Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after, George II, then Prince of Wales, purchased the remainder of the lease, (which, after the Duke's impeachment, was vested in the Earl of Arran,) and made the Lodge his residence. It was pulled down in 1772, at which time his Majesty, who had sometimes resided in it, had an intention of building a new palace on the site. The foundations were actually laid; and, in the public Dining Room

at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended palace. Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine set of instruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet; and a ten-feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his Majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz in Germany. A part of Old Park is now a dairy and grazing-farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were altered to their present form by Brown, to whose exquisite taste in the embellishment of rural scenery, the didactic poet paid this merited eulogy, while he was living to enjoy it:

> Him too, the living leader of thy powers,
> Great Nature! him the Muse shall hail in notes,
> Which antedate the praise true genius claims
> From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
> Shall pay to Brown that tribute, fitliest paid
> In strains, the beauty of his scenes inspire. MASON.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now see irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods; through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her Majesty's, this cottage is kept in great neatness. The gardens are open to the Public, every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames, is the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a ſubterraneous communication with the pleaſure-grounds on the oppoſite ſide of the road, which extends almoſt to the ſummit of the hill. Near this is the charming reſidence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herſelf decorated one of the rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the ſame manner as at her former reſidence at Twickenham. Here likewiſe are the villas of the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Leiceſter, Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. &c.

On Richmond Green is a houſe belonging to Viſcount Fitzwilliam, whoſe maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this houſe is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, ſaid to be the work of one of Rubens' ſcholars, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the Lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is ſurrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre, in which, during the ſummer-ſeaſon, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from Eaſt Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens ſloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four alms-houſes; one of them built by biſhop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II, for ten poor widows, purſuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. An elegant ſtone bridge, of five ſemicircular arches, from a deſign by Paine, was erected here in 1777.

The ſummit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant proſpect, which Thomſon, who reſided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seaſons:

Say, ſhall we aſcend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us ſweep
The boundleſs landſcape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting ſwift, to huge Auguſta ſend;
Now to the ſiſter-hills* that ſkirt her plain,
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majeſtic Windſor liſts his princely brow.
In lovely contraſt to this glorious view,

* Highgate and Hampſtead.

Calmly

Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat?*
And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,†
Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
Far-winding up to where the muses haunt
In Twit'nam bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
To Claremont's terrass'd height, and Esher's groves.
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's residence was at Rosdale House, now in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, in Kew-foot Lane. It was purchased, after his death, by George Ros, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forbore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 900l. Mrs. Boscawen has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed:

'Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change.'

The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription: "Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence,

* Petersham Lodge. † Ham House.

with

with the tendereſt ſocial ſenſibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, ſave only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1748."—Thomſon was buried at the weſt end of the north aiſle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the ſpot of his interment, till a braſs tablet, with the following inſcription, was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: 'In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomſon, author of the beautiful poems entitled, The Seaſons, The Caſtle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 27th of Auguſt, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that ſo good a man and ſweet a poet ſhould be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the ſatisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.' Underneath, is this quotation from his 'Winter:'

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme!
O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyſelf!
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never-fading bliſs.

RICHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the New Park, to diſtinguiſh it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this Park, and his ſon, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amuſement. This is an elegant ſtone edifice, with wings on each ſide of brick. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and commands a very good proſpect of the park, eſpecially of the fine piece of water. When Lord Walpole, afterward ſecond Earl of Orford, died, the Princeſs Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the Park, was eſtabliſhed by the iſſue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingſton Aſſizes, in conſequence of which deciſion, ladder-gates were put up at ſome of the entrances. Here alſo is another Lodge, called the Stone Lodge. *See Mortlake.* This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres,

acres, of which not quite 100 are in Richmond parish: there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Peterſham, 230 in Putney, and about 1000 in Kingſton. His Majeſty, who, ſince the death of the laſt Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the Park into his own hands, is now making ſeveral improvements, which promiſe to make it one of the moſt beautiful parks in the kingdom.

RICHMONDS HOUSE, a handſome villa, on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham. In the laſt century, it was the ſeat of the Earl of Bradford, who had here a fine collection of pictures. He was a diſtinguiſhed character in the reigns of Charles and James II, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. Since his death it has belonged to different proprietors, and is now the ſeat of Mrs. Allanſon.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market-town in Herts, 18¼ miles from London, ſituate on the Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the ſound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo. In this place is Bury Park, the ſeat of William Field, Eſq.

RIPLEY, 23¼ miles from London, in the road to Portſmouth, has a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Send. It is one of the prettieſt villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket-players. A handſome houſe, on the beautiful green, belongs to the Onſlow family.

RIVERHEAD, a village, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, ſo called from the Darent having its ſource in this pariſh. It is ſituated in the celebrated valley of Holmeſdale, which gives the title of Baron Holmeſdale to Lord Amherſt. *See Montreal.*

RODING, the name of eight pariſhes in the weſt of Eſſex, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. They take their name from the river, which flowing through them, from Canfield, falls into the Thames, below Barking. Roding Berners is ſuppoſed to be the birthplace of Juliana Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of that pariſh, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II: This lady, who was Prioreſs of Sopewell Nunnery, was one of the earlieſt female writers in England. She was beautiful, of great ſpirit, and fond of hawking, hunting, &c. In

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these sports she was so thoroughly skilled, that she wrote treatises of hunting, hawking, and heraldry. "From an abbess disposed to turn author," says Mr. Warton, "we might reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the field were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manerial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted with other ladies of distinction.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet to Putney, at the west extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handsome villas; among which are Mount Clare, Sir John Dick's; and the houses belonging to the Earl of Besborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Richard G. Temple, Esq. John Thompson, Esq. and Colonel Fullarton, the latter in Roehampton Lane; beside Clarence Lodge, a villa, built for his own residence, by the Duke of Clarence, but lately offered to sale; and Herbert Lodge, the villa of James Daniel, Esq. situate in Putney Park Lane. Mount Clare was built, in the Italian style, by the late George Clive, Esq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Besborough's. In this house are some valuable antiques; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stosch; and there is a bust of Demosthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini; with some good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, by Rubens; and Bp. Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Last Supper, by Zucchero. Robert Thistlewaite, Esq. had a villa here, which was burnt down in 1794, and is not rebuilt. *See Roehampton Grove and Roehampton House.*

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, lately the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. but now of William Gosling, Esq. is situated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted, by Charles I, to Sir Richard Weston, afterward Earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterward the residence of Christian Countess

Countess of Devonshire*, whose family sold this estate, in 1689; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion; built the present elegant villa, after a design of Wyatt's; and expended great sums in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. Sir Joshua, on the acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewise expended great sums in improvements. The principal front commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance: but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the north charms the eye with cheerfulness and variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. Beyond this, the Thames is seen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the seat of William Drake, Esq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The ceiling of the saloon, which was painted by Thornhill, represents the Feasts of the Gods.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, 11¾ miles from London, in the road to Harwich, is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c.

* She was a woman of great celebrity, and of a very singular character. She was much extolled for her devotion; and yet she retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality: yet so judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 5000l. a year she nearly doubled; and she extricated her son's estate from a vast debt and thirty law-suits; so that King Charles once jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house, and there Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II, who had such a sense of her services, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed a great intimacy till her death in 1675.

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and to execute offenders. It has a market on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and on Wednesday for corn. It has a chapel of ease to Hornchurch.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surry, is celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but these charters were signed, it is said, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraysbury in Bucks.

The land a while,
Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.
Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws,
The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.
All prostrate lay; and, in the secret shade,
Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd
His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,
And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd,
With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land;
The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound,
Dejected shrunk into their sordid beds,
And, through the mournful gloom, of ancient times
Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Ev'n to feed
A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd:
To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,
The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, were given,
And the brown forest roughen'd wide around.
But this so vile submission, long endur'd not.
Unus'd to bend, impatient of control,
Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd.
The church, by kings intractable and fierce,
Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd state,
Or tempted, by the timorous and weak,
To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law.
The barons next a nobler league began,
Both those of English and of Norman race,
In one fraternal nation blended now,
The nation of the free! Press'd by a band
Of patriots, ardent as the summer's noon
That looks delighted on, the tyrant see!
Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,
And gives the Charter, by which life indeed
Becomes of price, a glory to be man. THOMSON.

In King John's time, and that of his ſon, Henry III, the rigours of the feudal tenures and foreſt laws were ſo warmly kept up, that they occaſioned many inſurrections of the barons or principal feudatories: which at laſt had this effect, that firſt King John, and afterward his ſon, conſented to the two famous charters of Engliſh liberties, *magna charta* and *charta de foreſta*. Of theſe the latter was well-calculated to redreſs many grievances, and encroachments of the crown, in the exertion of foreſt law: and the former confirmed many liberties of the church, and redreſſed many grievances incident to feudal tenures, of no ſmall moment at the time; though now, unleſs conſidered attentively, and with this retroſpect, they ſeem but of trifling concern. But, beſide theſe feudal proviſions, care was taken to protect the ſubject againſt other oppreſſions, then frequently ariſing from unreaſonable amercements, from illegal diſtreſſes or other proceſs for debts or ſervices due to the crown, and from the tyrannical abuſe of the prerogative of purveyance and pre-emption. It fixed the forfeiture of lands for felony in the ſame manner as it ſtill remains; prohibited for the future the grants of excluſive fiſheries; and the erection of new bridges ſo as to oppreſs the neighbourhood. With reſpect to private rights, it eſtabliſhed the teſtamentary power of the ſubject over part of his perſonal eſtate, the reſt being diſtributed among his wife and children: it laid down the law of dower, as it hath continued ever ſince; and prohibited the appeals of women, unleſs for the death of their huſbands. In matters of public police and national concern, it injoined an uniformity of weights and meaſures; gave new encouragements to commerce, by the protection of merchant ſtrangers; and forbad the alienation of lands in mortmain. With regard to the adminiſtration of juſtice, beſide prohibiting all denials or delays of it, it fixed the court of common pleas at Weſtminſter, that the ſuitors might no longer be haraſſed with following the king's perſon in all his progreſſes, and at the ſame time brought the trial of iſſues home to the very doors of the freeholders, by directing aſſizes to be taken in the proper counties, and eſtabliſhing annual circuits; it alſo corrected ſome abuſes then incident to the trials by wager

wager of law and of battle; directed the regular awarding of inquests for life or member; prohibited the king's inferior ministers from holding pleas of the crown, or trying any criminal charge, whereby many forfeitures might otherwise have unjustly accrued to the exchequer; and regulated the time and place of holding the inferior tribunals of justice, the county court, sheriff's tourn, and court-leet. It confirmed and established the liberties of the city of London, and all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports of the kingdom. And, lastly, (which alone would have merited the title it bears, of the *great* charter) it protected every individual of the nation in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. *Blackstone's Comment.*

On Runny Mead are annual horse-races, which are attended by their Majesties and the royal family.

RUSSEL FARM, the handsome seat of the Countess Dowager of Essex, in a beautiful situation neat Watford.

RYE-HOUSE, an ancient house, in the parish of Stansted Abbot, in the road from Hoddesdon to Ware, was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI; that monarch having granted him a licence to build a castle on his manor of Rye. It came afterward, into the family of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of bricks was changed, from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern shape.

But what has rendered this place particularly interesting, is its being the spot said to have been intended for the assassination of Charles II, in 1683. The house was then tenanted by Rumbold, who had served in the army of Cromwell. Hume, after mentioning, that a regular project of an insurrection was formed, and that a council of six conspirators was erected, consisting of the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russel, the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the great parliamentary leader, thus proceeds: "While these

ſchemes were concerting among the leaders, there was an inferior order of conſpirators, who had frequent meetings, and, together with the inſurrection, carried on projects quite unknown to Monmouth and the cabal of ſix. When theſe men were together, they indulged themſelves in the moſt deſperate and criminal diſcourſe: they frequently mentioned the aſſaſſination of the king and the duke, to which they had given the familiar appellation of *lopping*; they even went ſo far as to have thought of a ſcheme for that purpoſe. Rumbold, who was a maltſter, poſſeſſed a farm, called the Rye Houſe, which lay on the road to Newmarket, whither the king commonly went once a year, for the diverſion of the races. A plan of this farm had been laid before ſome of the conſpirators by Rumbold, who ſhowed them how eaſy it would be, by overturning a cart, to ſtop at that place the king's coach; while they might fire upon him from the hedges, and be enabled afterward, through bye lanes, and croſs the fields, to make their eſcape. But though the plauſibility of this ſcheme gave great pleaſure to the conſpirators, no concerted deſign was as yet laid, nor any men, horſes, or arms provided. The whole was little more than looſe diſcourſe, the overflowings of zeal and rancour." *Hume, Vol. xii. chap.* 5. When this affair, however, became afterward the ſubject of a judicial enquiry, it received the name of The Rye Houſe Plot; and Colonel Walcot, and others, were condemned and executed as parties in it.

S.

SALTHILL, in Bucks, 21¼ miles from London, on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine ſituation and elegant inn. It is alſo famous as being the ſpot to which the ſcholars of Eton make their triennial proceſſion; when a public collection is made from the company, for the benefit of the Captain of the School, who is generally elected a member of King's College, Cambridge. This collection, in ſome years, amounts to near 100l.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, near Croydon, has a delightful proſpect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W.

to

to Harrow on the Hill, ſome parts of Bucks, Berks, Hampſhire, and over all Banſted Downs. *See Purley.*

SAUNDRIDGE, a village in Hertfordſhire, three miles N. by E. of St. Albans. Here is the elegant ſeat of Charles Bouchier, Eſq. who has lately made great improvements in the houſe and grounds.

SEVENOAKS, a market-town in Kent, near the river Darent, 23½ miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge, obtained its name from ſeven large oaks which grew near it, when it was firſt built. Here is an hoſpital and ſchool, for the maintenance of aged people, and the inſtruction of youth, firſt erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is ſaid to have been a foundling, educated at the expence of a perſon of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented the revenue of this ſchool, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School. It was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebels headed by John Cade. *See Kippington and Knole.*

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet to Mortlake, on the Thames. Here are ſeveral villas; particularly, that of Lord Palmerſton, a deſcendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the ſeat of Mrs. Bowles, built by the late Charles Bowles, Eſq. after a deſign by Meſſrs. Carr and Morris; and the houſes of Philip Francis, Eſq. and Mr. Alderman Watſon.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet to Richmond, which once ſtood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V, in 1414, founded a convent of Carthuſians, in the walls of which Perkin Warbeck ſought an aſylum. An ancient gateway, the laſt remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770. The whole hamlet, conſiſting of 18 houſes, was, at the ſame time, annihilated, and the ſite, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's incloſures. Sir William Temple had a leaſe of the ſite and premiſes of the priory; and Weſt Sheen was his favourite reſidence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently viſited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift uſually attended his Majeſty in his walk

round the gardens; and here he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William's steward.

SHENLEY, a village of Hertfordshire, two miles N. by W. of Chipping Barnet. Here is High Canons, a handsome seat, lately purchased by Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. who has made many elegant improvements; particularly two fine pieces of water in the park, which, sloping from the house, terminate, at some distance, in a delightful wood.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, 19½ miles from London. It is much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Hence is a bridge to Walton.

SHOOTER's HILL, eight miles from London, in the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is a handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. *See Eltham.*

SHORNE, a village, three miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend, containing a romantic variety of landscape. The hills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood; rising into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are seen, and from the tops of some of them very extensive prospects of the country at large.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, the elegant villa of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle descent from the house to the great road to Hounslow.

SION HILL, near the last mentioned, the seat of John Robinson, Esq. a neat villa, with extensive offices, pleasantly situate in a small paddock. This estate is a manor, called Wyke: it anciently belonged to the convent of Sion; and, among its various proprietors since the dissolution, we find the name of Sir Thomas Gresham.

SION HOUSE, in the parish of Isleworth, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland's, on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines, of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by Henry V, in 1414, and removed to this spot in 1432.

After

After the diſſolution of this convent in 1532, it continued in the crown, during the remainder of our eighth Henry's reign. His unfortunate Queen, Catharine Howard, was confined here, from Nov. 14, 1541, to Feb. 10, 1542, being three days before her execution. Edward VI granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerſet, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent ſtructure, and finiſhed the ſhell of it nearly as it now remains. The houſe is a majeſtic edifice, of white ſtone: the roof is flat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a ſquare turret, flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were incloſed by high walls before the eaſt and weſt fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extenſive views were deemed inconſiſtent with the ſtately privacy affected by the great, they were ſo ſituated as to deprive the houſe of all proſpect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterward did not ſcruple to call a fortification, and to inſinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a deſign dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the houſe, which was given to John Duke of Northumberland, then became the reſidence of his ſon, Lord Guilford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her huſband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal preſent of the crown; and hence ſhe was conducted, as then uſual on the acceſſion of the ſovereign, to reſide for ſome time in the Tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion Houſe reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary reſtored it to the Bridgetines, who poſſeſſed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. In 1604, Sion Houſe was granted to Henry Percy ninth Earl of Northumberland, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices. His ſon Algernon employed Inigo Jones to newface the inner court, and to finiſh the great hall in the manner in which it now appears.

The Dukes of York and Glouceſter, and the Princeſs Elizabeth, were ſent here by an order of the Parliament,

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in 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects suitable to their birth. The King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Leicester.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset, having married the only child of Joscelin Earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the Princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon gave Sion House to Sir Hugh and Lady Elizabeth Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterward Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a new serpentine river, which communicates with the Thames. Two bridges form a communication between the two gardens, and there is a stately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely-proportioned statue of Flora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. These beautiful gardens are stored with a great many curious exotics, and were principally laid out by Brown.

The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade. The visitor ascends the house, by a flight of steps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It is paved with white and black marble, and is ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a cast of the dying gladiator in bronze, by Valadier.

Adjoining to the Hall, is a magnificent *Vestibule*, in a very uncommon style; the floor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large Ionic columns and 16 pilasters of *verde antique*, purchased at an immense expense, being a greater quantity of this scarce marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any

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one building in the world: on the columns are 12 gilt ſtatues. This leads to *The Dining Room*, which is ornamented with marble ſtatues, and paintings in chiaro oſcuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular receſs ſeparated by columns, and the ceiling is in ſtucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into ſmall compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting deſigns of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, executed by the beſt Italian artiſts. The ſides are hung with a rich three-coloured ſilk damaſk, the firſt of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique moſaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchaſed from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glaſſes are 108 inches by 65, being two of the largeſt ever ſeen in England. The chimneypiece is of the fineſt ſtatuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*.

The Great Gallery, which alſo ſerves for the library and muſeum, is 133¼ feet by 14. The bookcaſes are formed in receſſes in the wall, and receive the books ſo as to make them part of the general finiſhing of the room. The chimneypieces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the moſt beautiful ſtyle of the antique, and gave the firſt inſtance of ſtucco-work finiſhed in England, after the fineſt remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a ſeries of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in ſucceſſion, and other principal perſons of the houſes of Percy and Seymour; all taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required ſhould repreſent a bookcaſe, to anſwer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the loſt Greek and Roman authors, ſo as to form a pleaſing deception, and to give, at the ſame time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end, is a little pavilion, finiſhed in the moſt exquiſite taſte; as is alſo a beautiful cloſet in one of the ſquare turrets riſing above the roof, which commands an enchanting proſpect.

From the eaſt end of the gallery are a ſuite of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead

lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All these improvements were begun in 1762, by the late Duke, under the direction of Robert Adam, Esq.

SLOUGH, a village, 20½ miles from London, and two from Windsor. Part of it is in the parish of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herschel pursues his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension. His forty-feet telescope is a prodigous instrument. The length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches: it measures 4 feet 10 inches in diameter; and every part of it is of rolled or sheet iron, which has been joined together, without rivets, by a kind of seaming, well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. The concave face of the great mirror is 48 inches of polished surface in diameter. The thickness, which is equal in every part of it, is about three inches and a half; and its weight when it came from the cast, was 2118 pounds, of which it must have lost a small part in polishing. The method of observing by this telescope is by what Dr. Herschel calls the front view; the observer being placed in a seat, suspended at the end of it, with his back toward the object he views. There is no small speculum, but the magnifiers are applied immediately to the first focal image. From the opening of the telescope, near the place of the eyeglass, a speaking-pipe runs down to the bottom of the tube, where it goes into a turning joint; and, after several other inflexions, it at length divides into two branches, one going into the observatory, and the other into the workroom; and thus the communications of the observer are conveyed to the assistant in the observatory, and the workman is directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus by which the telescope is suspended and moved, consists of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermost of which is 22 feet in diameter, and the inside one 21 feet. They are two feet six inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and are capped with paving stones about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole rests upon these two walls by 20 concentric rollers, and is moveable upon a pivot, which gives a horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the telescope.

scope. The description of the apparatus and telescope occupies 63 pages in the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, and the parts of it are illustrated by 19 plates. A good idea of the whole may be formed from a perspective view of it (as it now stands in the Doctor's garden) in the Universal Magazine for Feb. 1796.

SOPEWELL, near St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded in 1142. In this house, Henry VIII. was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterward Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

SOPHIA FARM. *See St. Leonard's Hill.*

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet. The Bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor before the Conquest, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the villa, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet to the parish of Edmonton, situate on the skirts of Enfield Chase, eight miles from London. Among many handsome houses here, are Minchendon House, the seat of the Duchess of Chandos; Cannon Grove, of Mr. Alderman Curtis; and Arnold's Grove, of Isaac Walker, Esq.

SOUTH LODGE, an elegant villa on Enfield Chase, was a seat of the first Earl of Chatham (when a commoner) to whom it was left by will, with 10,000l. On this bequest, he observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years: nor was he mistaken. Yet here, for some time, this illustrious statesman occasionally enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement, and even indulged in some poetic effusions. In Mr. Seward's Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons, Vol. III, is a long epistle from him to Richard Viscount Cobham, from which the following is an extract. It is an imitation of Horace, Book I, Ode 29, and is entitled "An Invitation to South Lodge."

From Norman princes sprung, their virtues' heir,
Cobham, for thee my vaults inclose
Tokai's smooth cask unpierc'd. Here purer air,
Breathing sweet pink and balmy rose, Shall

Shall meet thy wiſh'd approach. Haſte theſe away,
Nor round and round for ever rove
The magic Ranelagh, or nightly ſtray
In gay Spring Gardens * glittering grove.

Forſake the town's huge maſs, ſtretch'd long and wide.
Pall'd with Profuſion's ſick'ning joys;
Spurn the vain capital's inſipid pride,
Smoke, riches, politics, and noiſe.

Change points the blunted ſenſe of ſumptuous pleaſure;
And neat repaſts in ſylvan ſhed,
Where Nature's ſimple boon is all the treaſure,
Care's brow with ſmiles have often ſpread.

When he parted with South Lodge, the ſucceeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Alderman Skinner, who afterward purchaſed it, reſtored this delightful ſpot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taſte, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views acroſs which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Foreſt, are rich and extenſive. It was lately purchaſed by Mr. Gundry.

SOUTHWEALD, a village near Brentwood, where is the handſome houſe of Chriſtopher Tower, Eſq. in whoſe park is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, that commands an extenſive proſpect.

SPENCER GROVE, the beautiful villa of Miſs Hotham, delightfully ſituate on the Thames, at Twickenham. It was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated ſeveral of the rooms herſelf, with her own paintings of flowers. It was afterward the reſidence of the late Lady Bridget Tollemache.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounſlow, the neat villa of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.

STAINES, a market-town in Middleſex, 16¾ miles from London. An elegant ſtone bridge has been built here, from a deſign by Thomas Sandby, Eſq. R. A. It conſiſts of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. One or two of the piers having ſunk, the opening of this bridge is retarded for ſome time. At ſome diſtance, above this bridge, at Coln Ditch,

* Formerly the name of Vauxhall Gardens.

ſtands

ſtands London Mark Stone, the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inſcribed "God preſerve the city of London. A. D. 1280."

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middleſex, ten miles from London, in the road to Watford. Here is the ſeat of James Forbes, Eſq. built by the firſt Duke of Chandos, for the reſidence of his Ducheſs, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a ſmall octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in Oriental ſculpture, preſented to him by the Brahmins of Hindooſtan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happineſs, during a long reſidence among them. They are very ancient, and the only ſpecimens of the Hindoo ſculpture in this iſland. In the gardens is alſo an elegant ſtructure, containing a cenotaph, inſcribed to the memory of a deceaſed friend; and here is a ruſtic bridge, part of which is compoſed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once ſtood upon the hill.

The villa of George Heming, Eſq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, conſiſting only of a noble banquering-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the firſt Duke of Chandos, for the reception of ſuch of his friends as were fond of bowling; a ſpacious green having been likewiſe formed for that amuſement. *See Belmont and Bentley Priory.*

The church, rebuilt on the preſent more convenient ſpot, in 1632, is a brick ſtructure; and the tower is covered by a remarkably large and beautiful ſtem of ivy. The ſituation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-ſtone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants had been long accuſtomed to fetch all their water from a large reſervoir on the top of the hill: but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of 130 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is ſo very elevated, that the ground-floor of one of the houſes upon it is ſaid to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and ſome high trees on the Common are a landmark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. *See Whitchurch.*

STANSTED ABBOTS, a village of Hertfordſhire, once a flouriſhing borough, above two miles ſoutheaſt of Ware, near the river Stort. Stanſted Bury, in this pariſh, is the ſeat of Mr. Porter.

STANWELL, a village in Middleſex, two miles from Staines. In this pariſh is Stanwell Place, the ſeat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat ſituation, but commands plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whoſe pariſh was of ſuch extent, and ſo increaſed in buildings, as to produce the pariſhes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne Limehouſe, St. John Wapping, St. Paul Shadwell, St. George in the Eaſt, Chriſt Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew Bethnal Green; and it contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

On the eaſt ſide of the portico of the church, leading up to the gallery, is a ſtone, with this inſcription:

Of Carthage great I was a ſtone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you muſt,
Since now ſuch ſtately buildings
Lie buried in the duſt.

The hamlet of Ratcliff, which lies in the weſtern diviſion of this pariſh, contained 1150 houſes, of which 455, with 36 warehouſes, were deſtroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 23d of July 1794. Tents were fixed in a walled field belonging to the Quakers, for the immediate accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and active ſubſcriptions were ſet on foot for their more effectual relief. At the gate of the camp, and at the different avenues to the ruins, donations were received to the amount of 470l. nearly in halfpence only: including theſe, the whole amount of the ſubſcriptions was nearly 17,000l.; and ſuch was the liberality of the public, that the hand of charity was ſtopped long before it would have ceaſed to contribute, by an intimation from the managers, that this ſum was fully adequate to the relief of the poor ſufferers.

STOCKWELL,

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Abp. Secker contributed 500l. On the site of the ancient manor-house, a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. Part of the ancient offices are still standing; but Mr. Lysons says, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, is without foundation, as, in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger.

STOKE, a village in Bucks, 21 miles from London, called also Stoke Poges, from its ancient lords, named Poges. Edward Lord Loughborough founded here an hospital, with a chapel in which he himself was interred. Henry third Earl of Huntingdon is supposed to have erected the mansion in Stoke Park, afterward the seat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next resided here, and was visited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained; presenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 1000l.; and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the seat of Anne Viscountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pensylvania. John Penn, Esq. his representative, took down the ancient mansion, and has erected a noble seat, in a more elevated situation. He has likewise rebuilt Lord Loughborough's hospital, on a more convenient spot. In Lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whose aunt resided in the village, often visited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the scene of his poem called A Long Story; in which the style of building in Elizabeth's reign is admirably described, and the fantastic manners of her time delineated with equal truth and humour:

> In Britain's isle, no matter where,
> An ancient pile of building stands:
> The Huntingdons and Hattons there
> Employ'd the pow'r of fairy hands,
>
> To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
> Each pannel in atchievements clothing,
> Rich windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing.

Full oft within the ſpacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave lord keeper* led the brawls;†
The ſeal and maces danc'd before him.

His buſhy beard and ſhoe-ſtrings green,
His high-crown'd hat, and ſatin doublet,
Mov'd the ſtout heart of England's queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

The churchyard muſt ever be intereſting, as the ſcene of our poet's celebrated elegy; and, at the eaſt end of it, he is interred; but without even a ſtone to record his exit,

"And teach the ruſtic moraliſt to die."

In this pariſh is the handſome ſeat of Field-Marſhal Sir George Howard, K. B. and, at the weſt end of the village, the neat reſidence of the Rev. Dr. Browning.

STOKE D'ABERNON, a village ſeated on the river Mole, near Cobham. Here is a ſpacious manſion, the property of Sir Francis Vincent, a minor, and reſidence of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. In this pariſh is a mineral ſpring. *See Jeſſop's Well.*

STRATFORD, 3½ miles from London, the firſt village in Eſſex, on croſſing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the pariſh of Weſt Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford Houſe, where Sir John Henniker, Bart. has extenſive gardens, though the houſe itſelf makes no figure.

STRATFORD BOW. See BOW.

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, the villa

* Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, whoſe graceful perſon and fine dancing were his beſt qualifications, and the means of promoting him to be Lord Chancellor. Being in that high ſtation, he became arrogant. The Queen thereupon told him, "that he was too much exalted by the indulgence of "his fortune, which had placed him in a ſtation for which he was unfit, "he being ignorant of the chancery law, and needing the aſſiſtance of "others to enable him to do his duty." This reproach ſtruck him to the heart, and he reſolved to admit no conſolation. When he was almoſt half dead, the Queen repented of her ſeverity, and went herſelf to comfort the dying Chancellor; but it was all to no purpoſe, for he was obſtinately reſolved to die. *Bohun's Charact. of Q. Eliz.*

† Brawls were a ſort of figure-dance, then in vogue.

of

of the Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is situated on an eminence near the Thames. It was originally a small tenement, built, in 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy, called The Refusal. It was afterward taken by the Marquis of Carnarvon, and other persons of consequence, as an occasional summer residence. In 1747, it was purchased by Mr. Walpole, by whom this beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was wholly built, at different times. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the buildings; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe, especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

On entering the house, we are led through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into the Great Parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the Duchess of Gloucester. Here is likewise a conversation in small life, by Reynolds, one of his early productions: it represents Richard second Lord Edgcumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Esq. The window has many pieces of stained glass, as have all the windows in every room. These add a richness to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, have a very good effect. The Gothic screens, niches, or chimneypieces, with which each room is likewise adorned, were designed, for the most part, by Mr. Walpole himself, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with great taste to their respective situations.

To enter into a minute description of the valuable collection in this villa, would much exceed our limits. Some

of the moſt valuable articles we ſhall endeavour to point out, in the order in which they are ſhewn.

The Little Parlour. The chimneypiece is taken from the tomb of Biſhop Ruthall in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this room is Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in *terra cotta*; a drawing in water-colours, by Miſs Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's Death of Wolſey; and a landſcape with gipſies, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs are of ebony, as are ſeveral others in the houſe.

The Blue Breakfaſting Room contains ſeveral exquiſite miniatures of the Digby family, by Iſaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deſerve attention: one repreſents Charles II in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, preſenting the firſt pine-apple raiſed in England: the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a ſhepherd, by Lely. In a cloſet, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm in Newgate; and a good view, by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham. In this cloſet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble.

In a niche on the ſtairs, is the rich and valuable armour, of Francis I, of France. It is of ſteel, gilt; and near it is an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V and his family.

The Library. The chimneypiece is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall in Weſtminſter Abbey; the ſtone-work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced wood. Among the moſt remarkable objects, are an ancient painting repreſenting the marriage of Henry VI; a clock of ſilver, gilt, a preſent from Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn; a ſcreen of the firſt tapeſtry made in England, being a map of Surry and Middleſex; a curfew, or cover-fire; and an oſprey eagle in *terra cotta*, by Mrs. Damer.

The Star Chamber, a ſmall anti-room, leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, contains the famous buſt of Henry VII, done for his tomb by Torregiano. This room has its name from the ceiling being ſtudded with ſtars in Moſaic.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and

and Poverty, by Zucchero; and Holbein's design for a magnificent chimneypiece for one of Henry VIIIth's palaces. There is a curious picture of the Duchess of Suffolk, and her husband Adrian Stokes, by Lucus de Heere. The chimneypiece is taken chiefly from the tomb of Abp. Warham at Canterbury. Part of this room is separated by a screen, behind which stands a bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white ostrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolsey.

The Gallery is 56 feet long, 17 high, and 13 wide. As we enter it out of the gloomy passage, which leads from the Holbein Chamber, the effect, particularly on a bright day, is very striking. The ceiling is copied from one of the side aisles in Henry VII's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. The most remarkable pictures are Henry VII, Mabeuse: Sir Francis Walsingham, Zucchero; Admiral Montague Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Sir George Villiers, Janssen; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Sophia Countess of Granville, Rosalba; Men at Cards, Miel; a Landscape, Poussin; Anne Duchess of York, by Mrs. Beale; the Wife of Alderman Le Neve, Lely; Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Alban's; James second Earl Waldegrave, Reynolds; the Bashaw Bonneval, Liotard; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto; Alderman Le Neve, fine, Lely; John Lord Sheffield, More; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Esq. Mr. Le Neve, Janssen; Margaret of Valois Duchess of Savoy, More; Maria Countess Waldegrave, Reynolds; Mr. Law, Rosalba; Earl of Hertford, Ditto; Frances Countess of Exeter, Vandyck; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself; Catharine Sedley Countess of Dorchester, Dahl; Madame de Sevigné; Girl scowering Pots, Watteau; Sevonyans, the Painter, by himself; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Castiglione; Catherine de Medicis and her Children, Janet; Griffiere, the Painter, Zoust; a Portrait, Giorgione; a Flower-piece, Old Baptist; Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More; Henry Carey Lord Falkland, whole length, Vansomer; Frances Duchess of Richmond, ditto, Mark Garrard; Ludowic Stuart Duke of Richmond, whole

whole length; Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, ditto; ſeveral Landſcapes and Sea-pieces, by Scott. In one of the receſſes, on an antique pedeſtal, is a noble buſt of Veſpaſian, in baſaltes. In the other receſs, on an antique pedeſtal, adorned with ſatyrs' heads, and foliage, in relief, ſtands the famous Eagle, of Greek workmanſhip, one of the fineſt pieces of ſculpture known: it was found in the Baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient ſculpture, in buſts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice ſpecimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preſerved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are ſome good bronzes.

The Round Room, a circular drawing-room at the end of the Gallery, the chimneypiece of which was deſigned from the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. This room, which is lighted by a bow window of fine painted glaſs, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimneypiece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with ſcagliola. In this room is the valuable antique buſt, in baſaltes, of Jupiter Serapis, from the late Ducheſs of Portland's collection. The pictures are, Mrs. Lemon, the miſtreſs of Vandyck, by himſelf; the Education of Jupiter, N. Pouſſin; Bianca Capella, Vaſari; Jacob leaving Laban, S. Roſa; a Landſcape, with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci; the Counteſſes of Leiceſter and Carliſle, Vandyck; a charming Landſcape, Paul Brill.

The Tribune or Cabinet. This is a ſmall ſquare room, with a ſemicircular receſs in the middle of each ſide. It is beyond conception ſplendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glaſs, in which are large heads of Chriſt and the Apoſtles, ſurrounded with beautiful moſaics; a large ſtar of yellow ſtained glaſs in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the moſaic of the windows and the ſtar in the ceiling; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments; all conſpire to throw ſuch a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the ſolemn air of a Romiſh Chapel; eſpecially when firſt viewed through the grated door. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits, by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the moſt beautiful are Cowley, by Zincke;

the

the Counteſs d'Olonne, Petitot; and Iſaac Oliver, by himſelf. Catharine of Arragon and Catharine Parr, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glaſs caſes on each ſide of the cabinet are ſome exquiſite ſpecimens of art; particularly, a ſmall bronze buſt of Caligula, with ſilver eyes, found at Herculaneum; a magnificent miſſal with miniatures, by Raphael and his ſcholars; and a ſmall ſilver bell, of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, covered over with lizards, graſshoppers, &c. in the higheſt relief, (ſo as to bear the moſt minute inſpection) by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the pictures, are the Counteſs of Somerſet, Iſaac Oliver; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himſelf.

In *The Great or North Bedchamber* are a ſtate bed of French tapeſtry, and a chimneypiece of Portland ſtone, gilt, deſigned by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Biſhop Dudley, in Weſtminſter Abbey. Here are alſo, a glaſs cloſet, furniſhed with many curioſities and antiquities; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with poliſhed ſtones and medallions, and embelliſhed with charming drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk, of ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenes in Mr. Walpole's tragedy of The Myſterious Mother. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII and his Children, on board; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck; the original portrait of Catharine of Braganza, ſent to England previouſly to her marriage with Charles II; Henry VII, a fine portrait, on board; Rehearſal of an Opera, Marco Ricci; Ogleby, the Poet, in his Shirt; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth; Preſentation in the Temple, Rembrandt; Counteſs of Grammont, after Lely; Ducheſs de Mazarine; Ninon l'Enclos, original; Richard I, Priſoner to the Archduke of Auſtria, Mieris; Ducheſs de la Valiere; Madame de Maintenon; Frances Ducheſs of Tyrconnel; a Landſcape and Cattle, G. Pouſſin; two Views of Venice, Marieſki.

Library over the Circular Drawing Room. In this is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actreſs in the reign of George I, Kneller; and Mrs. Clive, Daviſon. This library contains a valuable and extenſive collection of prints; among

among which are a ſeries of Engliſh engraved Portraits, bound in volumes.

The piers of the Garden gate are copied from the tomb of Biſhop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itſelf is laid out in the modern ſtyle; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purpoſe to contain a curious moſaic ſhrine, (ſent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the abbey of St. Edmundſbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, and Archbiſhop Kemp. The window in this chapel was brought from Pexhill in Suſſex: the principal figures are Henry III and his Queen.

The Earl of Orford permits his villa to be ſeen by any reſpectable perſons, on applying to him by letter or otherwiſe, and complying with certain rules which, on account of its ſituation ſo near London, he found it neceſſary to preſcribe. Theſe rules, which are printed on the tickets of admiſſion, ſtate, that the houſe is open to parties of four perſons only, from the 1ſt of May to the 1ſt of October, between the hours of 12 and 3; and, as only one party can be admitted on each day, a ticket cannot be given on a day that is already engaged.

STREATHAM, a village, five miles from London, in the road to Croydon. The Duke of Bedford is Lord of the Manor, and his ſeat here is the reſidence of Lord William Ruſſell. Here alſo is the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Eſq. who married the widow of Mr. Thrale. In the library, are the portraits of Lord Sandys, Lord Weſtcote, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Goldſmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Baretti, who all ſpent many ſocial hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Reynolds. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnſon frequently reſided here, and experienced that ſincere reſpect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and thoſe ſoothing attentions which his ill-health and melancholy demanded. On the Common, are the handſome villas of Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Wilkinſon.

ſon. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was diſcovered in this pariſh, in 1660, which is ſtill held in conſiderable eſteem; and the water is ſent in quantities to ſome of the hoſpitals in London. In the chancel of the church is an epitaph on Rebecca, the wife of William Lyne, who died in 1653: it was written by her huſband, who, after enumerating her various virtues, thus concludes:

> Should I ten thouſand years enjoy my life,
> I could not praiſe enough ſo good a wife.

On the ſouth wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence:

Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married near 47 years, and never did one thing to diſoblige her huſband. She died in 1746.

SUDBROOK, the ſeat and fine park of the late Lady Greenwich, now the reſidence of Lord Stopford, between Richmond and Kingſton. The park extends to the Thames.

SUNDRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Weſterham and Sevenoaks. *See Coombank.*

SUNDRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant ſeat, beautiful park, and extenſive pleaſure-grounds of William Wilſon, Eſq. at Bromley, in Kent. This eſtate, including the manor, and a pretty villa in the occupation of Mr. Pinchbeck, is now the property of George Lynd, Eſq.

SUNBURY, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames, 16¾ miles from London, contains the fine ſeat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of William Thomas St. Quintin, Eſq. This ſeems to be an epitome of part of the *façade* to Hampton-Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here alſo are the villas of Mr. Boehm, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Croſier.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Windſor Foreſt, in the road to Reading, is noted for its fine ſituation, and its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic caſes. Near the church is the ſeat of the Hon. John Yorke. In the neighbourhood, is the ſeat of James Tibbald, Eſq. on Beggar's-Buſh Heath; on the ſide of the heath, is Col. Egerton's; at Bucket's Hill, is that of Smyth Barwell, Eſq. at

Titneſt

Titneſt Wood, is General Croſby's; at Sunning-Hill Park, or, as it is ſometimes called, Beaver Park, is that of Jeremiah Crutchley, Eſq; and, near the New Mile Courſe, is that of Mr. Carter.

SWANSCOMBE, a village, two miles from Graveſend, has the remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. This is ſaid to be the place where the Kentiſh men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurpriſed William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchiſes granted to them; to which he immediately conſented. "But the fact," ſays Dr. Aikin, "is doubted; though it is certain, that many peculiar cuſtoms ſtill remain in Kent, one of the moſt remarkable of which is that of gavelkind." *See Ingreſs Park.*

SWINLEY LODGE, on the ſouthweſt ſide of Sunning Hill, the reſidence of the Maſter of the Buck Hounds. Here is always a number of deer kept for the royal chaſe, under his care and direction: he appoints the days of hunting, takes care of the foreſt deer, and his Majeſty's ſtag and buck hounds; and, for this purpoſe, has many inferior officers under him, who ſuperintend the ſeveral parts of the foreſt, divided into different walks, or appointments.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles from London, famous for its medicinal wells.

T.

TADWORTH COURT, the ſeat of Mr. Hudſon, on Walton Heath, near Gatton.

TAPLOE, a village near Maidenhead, in Buckinghamſhire, 25 miles from London. It is finely elevated above the Thames, is diſtinguiſhed by its noble woodlands and pictureſque appearance, and is adorned with many handſome houſes. Taploe Houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Earl of Inchiquin, ſtands on the ſummit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an oak, ſaid to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. "But I ſuſpect," ſays Mr. Ireland, "that it muſt, at that period, have been of ſufficient growth to afford ample ſhade to her majeſty,

majeſty, which could not have been the caſe had ſhe planted it herſelf. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

" Whoſe antique root peeps out
" Upon the brook that brawls along the wood."

This delightful village is adorned with many handſome houſes; particularly, the ſeats of Lady Moore, Lord Elibank, Lady Wynne, Sir Willoughby Aſton, and the Rev. Mr. Packſtone. Taploe Lodge, on Taploe Common, by the ſide of Cliefden Gardens, the ſeat of John Fryar, Eſq. was lately the property of Sir John Lade, Bart. who much improved it, and ſold it to Mr. Fryar, for 7000l. Mr. Fryar has made great additions to the houſe and gardens.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, 12 miles from London. Some have ſuppoſed its name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. Mr. Lyſons obſerves, that there can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called *Totyngton* in all records, for ſeveral centuries after its name firſt occurs. On the banks of the Thames, are ſeveral good houſes; particularly the Manor Houſe, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurſt, in 1602. It is the property of George Peters, Eſq. and in the occupation of Captain Smith and his Lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley and Ward. In one of the bed-chambers is a ſtate-bed, given by the Emperor Charles VI to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant Admiral; the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. Near Lord Orford's, is the handſome ſeat of John Walter, Eſq. built about 30 years ago, by the late Moſes Franks, Eſq. after a deſign by Sir William Chambers, who likewiſe laid out the grounds with great taſte. The houſe has a fine lawn in front, at an agreeable diſtance from the road, under which is a ſubterranean grotto, communicating with the Thames, and with a charming terrace, which has a fine view of the moſt pleaſing objects along and acroſs the river. Mr. Walter, who purchaſed this ſeat of the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Franks, has made conſiderable improvements. The ſeat of Robert Udney, Eſq. has a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old maſters, chiefly of the

Italian ſchool. In this pariſh is alſo a houſe, built and fitted up at a great expence, toward the cloſe of the laſt century, by Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1709. The ceilings were painted by Verrio, and the carving was executed by Gibbons. Two rooms thus ornamented ſtill remain; and the houſe is now the reſidence of William Douglas, Eſq. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 51 years by that good man and great philoſopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who lies buried under the tower of the church, which he had erected at his own expence.

THAMES, the fineſt river in Great Britain, which takes its riſe from a copious ſpring, called Thames Head, two miles S.W. of Cirenceſter. It has been ſaid, that its name is *Iſis*, till it arrives at Dorcheſter, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the *Thame*, or *Tame*, it aſſumes the name of the *Thames*, which, it has been obſerved, is formed from a combination of the words *Thame* and *Iſis*. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and inveſted it with a kind of claſſical ſanctity. "It plainly appears," ſays Camden, "that the river was always called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the Thame; and in ſeveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, as well as to that of Eneſham, and, in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never conſidered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewiſe ſays, that it occurs no where under the name of Iſis. All the hiſtorians, who mention the incurſions of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire, in 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, "that they paſſed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltſhire." It is not probable, moreover, that "Thames Head," an appellation by which the ſource has uſually been diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a river of the name of Iſis; which river, after having run half its courſe, ſhould reaſſume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent ſpring. "Under the name of Thames," ſays Dr. Aikin, "is included its principal branch, the Iſis; for, in fact, the beſt writers aſſert, that Iſis is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river

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the Thames, quite up to its head. Isis is the ancient name *Ouse*, common to so many rivers, latinized. The Tame, commonly supposed to give name to the Thames, is an inconsiderable rivulet, which, flowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the imaginary Isis above Wallingford." About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in summer, yet, in winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in summer, the Thames Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglesham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ensham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the

ocean. It receives in its courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the beauties which the banks of this noble river diſplay from Windſor to London; the numerous villages, on each ſide, being adorned with magnificent ſeats, elegant villas, extenſive pleaſure-grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleaſingly picturesque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleaſure and burden, which are continually paſſing and repaſſing, above Weſtminſter Bridge,

"And where the ſilver ſtream firſt rural grows."

And, below London Bridge, what an idea muſt a foreigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the Metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable maſts, which extend, like a foreſt, to Deptford and Limehouſe! No wonder, then, that this fine river ſhould be a favourite theme with ſome of our moſt diſtinguiſhed poets.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. DENHAM.

Thou, too, great Father of the Britiſh Floods,
With joyful pride ſurvey'ſt our lofty woods;
Where towering oaks their growing honours rear,
And future navies on thy ſhores appear.
Not Neptune's ſelf from all the ſtreams receives
A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives.
No ſeas ſo rich, ſo gay no banks appear,
No lake ſo gentle, and no ſpring ſo clear. POPE.

The Lord Mayor's juriſdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the weſt of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the eaſt, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the Water Bailiff, who is to ſearch for, and puniſh, all offenders againſt the laws for the preſervation of the river and its fiſh. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of conſervancy for the four counties of Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent.

Though

Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that, in ſummer, the navigation weſtward would be entirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51½ miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream, toward Culham Bridge, uſeleſs.

Some of our poets have been fond to imagine (what perhaps they conſidered as merely imaginary) a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope ſuggeſted the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the Poet of the Fleece:

> Trent and Severn's wave
> By plains alone diſparted, woo to join
> Majeſtic Thamis. With their ſilver urns
> The nimble-footed Naïads of the ſprings
> Await, upon the ocwy lawn, to ſpeed
> And celebrated the union. DYER.

This poetical viſion has been realized. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal aſcends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near eight miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of Earl Bathurſt's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a diſtance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of 20¼ miles.

In the courſe of this vaſt undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade, to Ingleſham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the ſum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is ſaid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, uſed for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in leſs than ſeven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Merſey, has likewiſe been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and a conſiderable progreſs is made in another canal from this, at Braunſton, to the Thames at Brentford. This is called the Grand Junction Canal. On the extenſive advantages reſulting from theſe navigable communications from the Metropolis with the ports of Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needleſs to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater diſtance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and fit for uſe in very long voyages, during which it will work itſelf perfectly fine.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, between Kingſton and Eſher. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the ſeats of Richard Joſeph Sullivan, Eſq. and Sir Francis Ford, Bart. To the laſt gentleman, as proprietor of Ember Court, belongs an almshouſe here for ſix poor people. *See Ember Court.*

THEOBALDS, a village on the New River, in the pariſh of Cheſhunt, Herts. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a ſeat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he ſeems to have anticipated all the abſurdities that are commonly aſcribed to a taſte, ſuppoſed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," ſays Hentzner, "is encompaſſed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleaſure of rowing in a boat between the ſhrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its baſon of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

O how

O how unlike the ſcene my fancy forms,
Did Folly, heretofore, with Wealth conſpire,
To plan that formal, dull, disjointed ſcene,
Which once was call'd a garden. Britain ſtill
Bears on her breaſt full many a hideous wound
Given by the cruel pair, when, borrowing aid
From geometric ſkill, they vainly ſtrove
By line, by plummet, and unfeeling ſheers,
To form with verdure what the builder form'd
With ſtone. Egregious madneſs! yet purſu'd
With pains unwearied, with expence unſumm'd,
And ſcience doating. Hence the ſidelong walks
Of ſhaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
Trimm'd into high arcades; the tonſile box
Wove, in moſaic mode of many a curl,
Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.
Hence too deformities of harder cure:
The terrace mound uplifted; the long line
Deep-delv'd of flat canal; and all that Toil,
Miſled by taſteleſs Faſhion, could atchieve
To mar fair Nature's lineaments divine. MASON.

But let it be remembered, to the honour of Lord Burleigh; that Botany, then in an infant ſtate, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botaniſt John Gerard; and his garden contained the beſt collection of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this houſe no leſs than twelve times; and each time it coſt Burleigh 2000l. or 3000l. her majeſty being there ſometimes three weeks, a month, or even ſix weeks together. He gave this ſeat to his younger ſon, Sir Robert Cecil, (afterward Earl of Saliſbury) in whoſe time James I, ſtaying there for one night, in his way to take poſſeſſion of the crown, was ſo delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterward enlarged the park, and encompaſſed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often viſited, in order to enjoy the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield Chaſe and Epping Foreſt; and here he died. In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I ſet out to erect his ſtandard at Nottingham. Charles II granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the Crown, for want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl

of

of Portland, from whom it descended to the present Duke, who sold it to George Prescott, Esq. The park has been converted into farms. The small remains of Theobalds, (such as the room where King James died) were demolished, in 1765, by Mr. Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it. It is now the seat of Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

THEYDON BOIS, a village in Essex, 14 miles from London, to the left of the road to Chipping Ongar.

THEYDON GERNON, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Cooper-sale, from a capital seat of that name, two miles N. of the church. This, and some of the neighbouring parishes, may be called "The Garden of Essex," from the pleasing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the soil, the number of villas interspersed, and the diversity of beautiful prospects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near 16 miles from London, on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smyth, Bart. In it are some monuments, the most ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able statesman, one of the most learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the study of the Greek language. *See Hill Hall.*

THOBY PRIORY, so called from Tobias, the first Abbot, is situated in the parish of Mountnessing, 22 miles from London, on the road to Chelmsford. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, and was granted, by Henry VIII, to Cardinal Wolsey. It is now the property of Henry Prescott Blencowe, Esq. and in the occupation of John Prinsep, Esq. The house, though still a spacious edifice, has been considerably reduced, within a century past. Some arches are still standing, as monuments of its original destination.

THORNDON, or HORNDON, EAST and WEST, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill. The churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church was built, in 1734, by the father of the present Lord Petre.

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent ſeat of Lord Petre, in the pariſh of Weſt Thorndon, Eſſex. The houſe, built by Paine, is ſituated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and conſiſts of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to the weſt front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the eaſt front has a noble portico, with ſix fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle ſlope; and the proſpect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, 40 feet ſquare; richly ſtuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing-room, 38 feet by 26, is hung with green damaſk. Adjoining to this, is the library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family ſit, when attending divine ſervice in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The nobleſt apartment, whenever it is finiſhed, will be the grand ſaloon, which is in the weſt front, and is 60 feet by 30. Among the paintings at Thorndon Hall, are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the firſt ſaid to be by Titian, and the ſecond by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is diſputed. *See Walpole's Aneed. of Painting, Vol. I. p.* 143.

The park is extenſive, finely timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are ſuppoſed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming ſpot.

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertſey and Egham. At Ambroſe's Barn, in this pariſh, reſides Mr. Wapſhot, a farmer, whoſe anceſtors have lived on the ſame ſpot ever ſince the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapſhot. Notwithſtanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys aſcend higher?) their ſituation in life has never been elevated or depreſſed by any viciſſitude of fortune. In this pariſh are the ſeats of Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. John Manningham, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Bennett; and, at Thorpe Lea, is the villa of Mr. Wyatt.

THUNDRIDGE, a village of Herts, two miles north-eaſt

east of Ware, and on the south side of the river Rib. At Thundridgebury is the seat of William Hollingsworth, Esq.

TILBURY, EAST, on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this parish," says Morant, "was the ancient ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham, yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish, is a field, called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of Bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes, which are rented by the farmers, and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

TILBURY FORT, in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and tenails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river

river is a ſtrong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is paliſaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterſcarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſide ſmaller ones planted between them; and the baſtions and curtains are alſo planted with guns. Here is likewiſe a high tower, called the Block-houſe, ſaid to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER HOUSE, near St. Alban's, a ſeat of the Earl of Hardwicke's, the reſidence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the pariſh of Streatham, and in the road to Reigate, 5½ miles from London. Here is Grove Houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Powell.

TOOTING, LOWER, ſix miles from London, on the ſame road, has alſo many good houſes. The tower of the church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low ſpire.

TOTTENHAM, a village, 4½ miles from London, in the road to Ware. In this pariſh is an ancient manor-houſe, called Bruce Caſtle, lately ſold by Thomas Smith, Eſq. to Mr. Ayton, the Banker, of whom it was purchaſed by his partner Mr. Lee. Here alſo is the elegant reſidence, called Mount Pleaſant, of Rowland Stephenſon, Eſq. Grove Houſe, the ſeat of Thomas Smith, Eſq. Lord of the Manor, was ſeveral years the reſidence of that upright and excellent judge, Sir Michael Forſter.

The church is ſituated on an eminence, almoſt ſurrounded by the Moſel, a rivulet, which riſes on Muſwell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the pariſh buſineſs was formerly tranſacted. The veſtry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himſelf and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mauſoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obeliſk.

At the end of Page Green, ſtands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called the Seven Siſters. In a field on the weſt ſide of the road, is St. Loy's well, which is ſaid to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field oppoſite the Vicarage Houſe, riſes a ſpring, called Biſhop's Well, of which the common people report many ſtrange cures.

In

In the town, has been a croſs, from time immerorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raiſed upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Croſs. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the preſent ſtructure erected, in its ſtead. by Dean Wood.

In this pariſh are three alms-houſes. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanchez, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the firſt that exerciſed that art in this country. He became a Proteſtant, and died in 1602. It is ſaid that he lived in the houſe, now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, within a garter, ſupported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R: over another door is 1587. Here alſo is a free ſchool, of which, at the end of the laſt century, that celebrated ſcholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was maſter.

There is a Quaker's Meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that perſuaſion have their country houſes here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village of Hertfordſhire, near Barnet, ten miles from London. Among many other handſome houſes, is the ſeat, with a fine park, of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, a beautiful villa on Enfield Chaſe. When that part of the Chaſe, which was reſerved to the Crown, in conſequence of the act for diſforeſting it, was ſold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaſter, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had ſucceſsfully attended the Duke of Glouceſter, when dangerouſly ill, at Trent, in the Tirol. Dr. Jebb converted his purchaſe into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a muſic-room, &c. His Majeſty, on conferring the dignity of Baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of the medical ſkill by which the Duke's life had been preſerved. After the death of Sir Richard, the Earl of Cholmondeley purchaſed this place; but it is now the property of John Wigſton, Eſq.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village, five miles from London, in the pariſh of Chiſwick. Here is the villa of the late

late Lord Heathfield, now the property of Dr. Mayerſbach; and near this is the new-built houſe of James Armſtrong, Eſq.

TWICKENHAM, a village of Middleſex, 10¼ miles from London, ſituate on the Thames, and adorned with many handſome ſeats. Proceeding along the river from Teddington, is a delightful cottage, the retreat of the late Mrs. Clive, which Mr. Walpole gave to her for her life; and in the gardens of which he has placed an urn, with this inſcription:

Ye Smiles and Jeſts, ſtill hover round;
This is Mirth's conſecrated ground:
Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame,
A matchleſs Actreſs, *Clive* her name.
The Comic Muſe with her retir'd,
And ſhed a tear when ſhe expir'd. H. W.

This houſe adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill, and is now the reſidence of Miſs Mary and Miſs Agnes Berry. Next to Strawberry Hill is the houſe lately the property of Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. now in the occupation of the Ladies Murray. Below this, is Mr. May's beautiful little houſe, built by Mr. Hudſon, the painter, the maſter of Sir Joſhua Reynolds; oppoſite the back of which is a ſmall houſe, with an elegant Gothic front, the property of Mr. Lewen. Next is the celebrated villa of Pope, now of Welbore Ellis Lord Mendip; adjoining to whoſe gardens is Colonel Croſby's. Near this is the ſeat of Counteſs Dowager Poulett. Farther down is Richmonds Houſe, the ſeat of Mrs. Allanſon. All theſe houſes enjoy a pleaſing proſpect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by the weſt-country navigation, and other moving pictures on the ſurface of the water. Below the church is Yorke Houſe, the ſeat of Colonel Webber. On the ſite of the late Earl of Stafford's houſe, Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble ſeat. Next to this is the houſe of George Pocock, Eſq. (ſon of the late Admiral Sir George Pocock, K. B.) the additional octagon room to which was built to entertain Queen Caroline at dinner, by the then proprietor James Johnſtone, Eſq. In 1694, it was lent (by the then proprietor Mrs. Davies) to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark;

change of air being thought neceſſary for the Duke of Glouceſter; and the Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, [*See Campden Houſe*] which he uſed to exerciſe on the oppoſite ayte. Below this is Mr. Hardinge's pretty box, called Ragman's Caſtle. Near this are Marble Hill and Spencer Grove; below which is the ſeat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Eſq. who has a good collection of pictures by the old maſters, and ſome valuable portraits; particularly, a fine portrait of Secretary Thurloe, by Dobſon; Mary Davis, a celebrated actreſs in the laſt century; Angelica Kauffman, by herſelf; and a large group of the late Nabob of Arcot and his family, Kettle. The view of Richmond Hill, by Tillemans, is particularly intereſting, ſo near the ſpot whence it was taken. Next this is Twickenham Park, the ſeat of Lord Frederick Cavendiſh. Here the great Sir Francis Bacon, (whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philoſophy) ſpent much of the early part of his life, in ſtudious retirement; and here he entertained Queen Elizabeth, to whom he then preſented a ſonnet in praiſe of the Earl of Eſſex. In this houſe are two fine portraits, ſaid to be of General Monk and General Lambert; Edward Earl of Orford, and two other Admirals, in a converſation piece; a frame, with ſketches of ſix heads, in Lely's manner; a Spaniſh bull-fight, &c. Theſe, with all the furniture, were left as heir-looms by the Counteſs of Mountrath, from whom Lord Frederick inherits the eſtate. Part of the houſe is in the pariſh of Iſleworth. In the meadows between this houſe and the river, was originally the ſite of Sion nunnery.

We now return to Pope's houſe and gardens. In his lifetime, the houſe was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has ſince enlarged its dimenſions. The centre building only was the reſidence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchaſed it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, leading to the new gardens, is a buſt of Pope in white marble, under which are theſe lines by Earl Nugent:

> The humble roof, the garden's ſcanty line,
> Ill ſuit the genius of the bard divine:
> But fancy now diſplays a fairer ſcope,
> And Stanhope's plans unfold the ſoul of Pope.

Lord

Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope, ſtuccoed the front of the houſe, and adorned it in an elegant ſtyle. The lawn was enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, ſtand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himſelf. They who can cheriſh each memorial upon claſſic ground, will rejoice to find that theſe trees (one of which, is one of the fineſt of its kind, a vegetable curioſity) are as flouriſhing as ever. Not only the preſent proprietor preſerves inviolate the memory of Pope, but ſlips of this tree are annually tranſmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the Empreſs of Ruſſia had ſome planted in her own garden at Peterſburgh.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pious theſts* of viſitors, who ſelect the ſpars, ores, and even the common flints, as ſo many *ſacred relics*, have almoſt brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obſcura;" nor does "the thin alabaſter lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the ſtar of looking-glaſs" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern day and night," is no longer in exiſtence. *See Pope's Letter to E. Blount, Eſq. June* 2, 1725.

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent buſt of Pope, and ſome other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a ſmall window latticed with iron bars, our bard ſat, it is ſaid, when he compoſed ſome of his happieſt verſes. At the extremity next the garden, is this inſcription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter & fallentis ſemita vitæ.

In another grotto, which paſſes under a road to the ſtables, and connects the pleaſure-grounds, are two buſts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Cheſterfield. In a niche, oppoſite each, is a Roman urn of exquiſite workmanſhip. Maſſes of ſtone are ſcattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy foreſt trees are planted on each ſide, to give a ſylvan rudeneſs to the

ſcene. From this ſpot, after viſiting the orangery, &c. you are led to a ſmall obeliſk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic inſcription:

AH! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

In this pariſh is a houſe, belonging to Mrs. Duane, which was the reſidence of the witty, profligate, and eccentric Duke of Wharton, whoſe infamiy, more than one of our poets has immortalized.

Some folks are drunk one day, and ſome for ever,
And ſome, like Wharton, but twelve years together. PITT.

Wharton, the ſcorn and wonder of our days,
Whoſe ruling paſſion was the luſt of praiſe:
Born with whate'er could win it from the wiſe,
Women and fools muſt like him, or he dies:
Tho' wond'ring ſenates hung on all he ſpoke,
The club muſt hail him maſter of the joke.
Shall parts ſo various aim at nothing new?
He'll ſhine a Tully and a Wilmot too.
Then turns repentant, and his God adores
With the ſame ſpirit that he drinks and whores;
Enough if all around him but admire,
And now the punk applaud, and now the friar.
Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honeſt heart;
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt;
And moſt contemptible, to ſhun contempt;
His paſſion ſtill, to covet general praiſe;
His life, to forfeit it a thouſand ways;
A conſtant bounty, which no friend has made;
An angel tongue, which no man can perſuade;
A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,
Too raſh for thought, for action too refin'd;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
A rebel to the very king he loves;
He dies, ſad outcaſt of each church and ſtate,
And, harder ſtill! flagitious, yet not great. POPE.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague lived ſeveral years in the houſe, which was the late Dr. Morton's.

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred.

interred. To their memory, he himſelf erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Warburton erected another. On the outſide of the church, on a marble table, are the following lines, by Miſs Pope, to the memory of Mrs. Clive.

Clive's blameleſs life this tablet ſhall proclaim,
Her moral virtues and her well earn'd fame.
In comic ſcenes the ſtage ſhe early trod,
" Nor fought the critic's praiſe, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life, was equal praiſe her due,
Open to pity and to friendſhip too;
In wit ſtill pleaſing, as in converſe free
From all that could afflict humanity:
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
And ev'n the ſtranger's ſorrows were her own.
Content with fame, ev'n affluence ſhe wav'd,
To ſhare with others what by toil ſhe ſav'd;
And, nobly bounteous, from her ſlender ſtore,
She bade two dear relations not be poor!
Such deeds on life's ſhort ſcenes true glory ſhed,
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

On the ſmall river Crane (which enters the Thames at Iſleworth) are Mr. Hill's gunpowder and Mr. Winſlow's oil-mills. *See Marble Hill, Ragman's Caſtle, Richmonds Houſe, Spencer Grove, Strawberry Hill, Whitton, and Yorke Houſe.*

TYBOURN, anciently a village, weſt of London, on the rivulet Tybourn, whence it took its name. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Paddington. Here the city had nine ancient conduits. Cloſe to Tybourn Bridge ſtood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting Houſe, to which his Lordſhip uſed to repair, with the Aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banqueting Houſe. This edifice was taken down in 1737. Tybourn was, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middleſex.

V.

VALENTINE HOUSE, the ſeat of the late Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. and now of Donald Cameron, Eſq.

at Ilford, in Eſſex. In a hot-houſe, here, Mr. Cameron has a vine, which is almoſt incredibly productive.*

VAUXHALL, one of the ſix precincts of the pariſh of Lambeth. There is a tradition, that Guy Faukes reſided in the manor-houſe of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the ſite of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea Gardens. But there appears no ground for this tradition, except the coincidence of names. Here is an almſhouſe for ſeven poor women, founded in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron, who was Ambaſſador from Holland to this country. Over the gate is a Latin inſcription, importing, that it was founded in the 32nd year of his embaſſy, "as an inſignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The preſent income of theſe houſes is 28l. per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Eſq. (excluſive of a legacy of 1,100l. bequeathed to

* The following account of this vine is taken from Mr. Gilpin's Reflections on Foreſt Scenery: "This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh ſort; and as this ſpecies will not eaſily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-houſe; though without any preparation of ſoil, which in thoſe grounds is a ſtiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-houſe is 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the ſouth wall on the outſide of the hot-houſe. In the common mode of pruning, this ſpecies of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine Houſe; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 400 weight of grapes; which uſed formerly (when the hot-houſe, I ſuppoſe, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they ſell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 80l. This account I had from Mr. Eden himſelf, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80l. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himſelf, that, after ſupplying his own table, he made 120l. a year of the grapes; and the ſame gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in ſome years, they ſuppoſed the profits have not amounted to leſs than 300l. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who ſaid, that the utmoſt he ever made of it (that is, I ſuppoſe, when the grapes ſold for 4s. per pound in June) was 84l. The ſtem of this vine was, in 1789, 13 inches in circumference.

the

the alms-people, in 1773, by the Dowager Countess Gower. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upward of 60 years old. They are allowed to get an addition to their income, by the exertions of industry. On the right hand of the road to Wandsworth, is a fine spring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze. *See Lambeth, South.*

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, situate near the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained. In the reign of Queen Anne, it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the Spectator, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall. Long after we find in the Connoisseur, No. 68, a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper. The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks, for the pleasure of a private gentleman.* Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers: and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was assisted by the humorous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens.

The season for opening the gardens commences some time in May, and continues till toward the end of August. Every evening (Sunday and Friday excepted) they are opened at half past six.

* Sir Samuel Morland, Knight, who displayed in his house and gardens, many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics.

On

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a ſhort avenue from the road, you pay two ſhillings for admittance. The firſt ſcene that ſalutes the eye, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet long, planted on each ſide with a row of ſtately elms, which form a fine viſta, terminated by the repreſentation of a temple, in which is a tranſparency, emblematic of gratitude to the public.

Advancing a few ſteps, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre, is a magnificent Gothic orcheſtra, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plaſtic, a compoſition ſomething like plaſter of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who deſigned this beautiful object. In fine weather, the muſical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and inſtrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orcheſtra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, placed in a ſemicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with inſtrumental muſic at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a ſong; and in this manner other ſongs are performed, with concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landſcape, called the Day Scene. At the end of the firſt act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the ſcene of a caſcade, with a very natural repreſentation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail coach, a Greenwich long ſtage, &c. In ten minutes, it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the muſical bill of fare, which always conſiſts of ſixteen pieces.

In the grove, fronting the orcheſtra, tables and benches are placed for the company, and, ſtill further from the orcheſtra, is a pavilion of the Compoſite order, built for the late Prince of Wales. The aſcent is by a double flight of ſteps. Behind it, is a drawing-room; to which is an entrance, from the outſide of the gardens, for the admittance of any of the royal family.

The

The grove is illuminated by about 2000 glaſs lamps, and a great number of variegated lamps are interſperſed, which produce a fine effect.

In cold or rainy weather the muſical performance is in a rotundo. This is 70 feet in diameter, and nearly oppoſite the grand orcheſtra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, is the little orcheſtra. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glaſs chandelier. The roof is a dome, ſlated on the outſide. It is ſo contrived, that ſounds never vibrate under it; and thus the muſic is heard to the greateſt advantage. It is now made to repreſent a magnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow ſilk in alternate ſtripes: it ſeems to be ſupported by 20 pillars, repreſenting Roman faſces gilt, and bound together by deep roſe-coloured ribbands, with military trophies in the intervals. The ſides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of feſtoons, the rotundo has the beautiful appearance of a flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a ſky, and the lower part, above the ſeats, with ſhrubs, flowers, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotundo, oppoſite the orcheſtra, is a ſaloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of ſcagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taſte; and, from the centre of each, deſcends a large glaſs chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the ſupport of the roof: they are of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of ſcagliola. Between theſe columns are four pictures, (in magnificent gilt frames) by the maſterly pencil of Mr. Hayman.

The firſt repreſents the ſurrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General (now Lord) Amherſt. On a ſtone, at one corner of the picture, is this inſcription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The

The second represents Britannia, holding a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by seahorses. In the background is the defeat of the French fleet by Sir Edward Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea-nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished Admirals in that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke, his Lordship sat to the painter. The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob of Bengal. The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war; as the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General (now Marquis) Townshend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, on each side of which, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

A few years ago, a new room, 100 feet by 40, was added to the rotundo. It is now opened as a supper room. In a recess, at the end of it, is the beautiful marble statue of Handel, formerly in the open gardens. He is represented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was the first display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original. The excellence of the sculpture exhibits a model of perfection, both in the design and execution. In fine, this combination of rare talents in the person represented, and the happy idea of the sculptor, gave rise to the following well-turned compliment:

> Drawn by the fame of these embower'd retreats,
> See Orpheus risen from th' Elysian seats!
> Lost to th' admiring world thousand years,
> Beneath great Handel's form he re-appears.

The grove is bounded by gravel-walks, and a number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings designed by Hayman and Hogarth; and each pavilion has a table that will hold six or eight persons. To give a list of the paintings in these pavilions, we must begin with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, which stretch

ſtretch along the front of the great room. It repreſents two Mahometans gazing in aſtoniſhment at the beauties of the place; 2. A ſhepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a ſhepherdeſs into a wood; 3. New River Head, at Iſlington; 4. Quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Muſic and ſinging; 6. Building houſes with cards; 7. A ſcene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Dances round the Maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B's houſe-keeper her wiſhes to return home; 13. A ſcene in the Devil to Pay; 14. Shuttlecock; 15. Hunting the whiſtle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. A ſcene in the Merry Wives of Windſor; 18. A ſea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a ſweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a ſemicircle, of Gothic architecture, embelliſhed with rays. In this ſemicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples; one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a paſſage to view the caſcade) which are directly oppoſite to each other: the middle temple, however, is ſtill a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chineſe taſte, by Riſquet, with the ſtory of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each ſide of this temple the adjoining pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right repreſents the entrance into Vauxhall; and that on the left, Friendſhip on the graſs, drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this ſweep are landſcapes.

Having traverſed this ſemicircle, we come to a ſweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the laſt of theſe is a painting of Black-eyed Suſan returning to ſhore.

Returning to the grove, where we ſhall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than thoſe heretofore ſeen, and beginning at the eaſt end, which is behind the orcheſtra, and oppoſite the ſemicircle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to pleaſe; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing Croſs, the Saliſ-

bury

bury ſtage overturned, &c. 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars juſt come aſhore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we ſee another range of pavilions, in a different ſtyle, adorned with paintings, and forming another ſide of the quadrangle. Theſe are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiſelle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-neſting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Falſtaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spaniſh regiſter-ſhip, in 1742.

Next is a ſemicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end. In the centre, is the entrance of an anti-room, leading to the Prince's Gallery, which was built in 1791, and is opened on maſquerade and gala nights only. It is near 400 feet long, and is adorned, on each ſide, by land-ſcapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a ſpiral form by feſtoons of flowers. At one end, is a fine tranſparency, repreſenting the Prince of Wales in armour, leaning againſt his horſe, which is held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Prudence fixing the ſpurs; and Fame appears above, with her trumpet, and a wreath of laurel. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is fitted up all round with arabeſque ornaments, on pannels of a white ground, between fluted pilaſters.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-ſaw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kiſs ſtolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this ſide; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each ſide of this walk are pavilions, and thoſe on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A prince and princeſs in a traineau; 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gypſy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups; 4. A Chriſtmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the oppoſite ſide is a row of pavilions; and, at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens immediately from the great road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a ſemicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the liſt of the paintings, is a narrow viſta that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both ſides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. In theſe trees build a number of nightingales, blackbirds, thruſhes, &c. whoſe ſweet harmony adds to the peculiar pleaſure which theſe ſhades afford. The anti-room runs acroſs one part of this walk.

Returning to the ſpot where once ſtood the ſtatue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble viſta, which is called the grand ſouth walk, of the ſame ſize as that ſeen at our firſt entrance, and parallel with it. It is terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artificial fountain: all which is effected by very ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the croſs gravel walk, is a temple, the largeſt of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightſbridge, and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is ſupported by eight lofty pillars. On the right, this walk is terminated by a fine ſtatue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a ſtone quarry in the vicinity of Briſtol.

From our ſituation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right ſide by a wilderneſs, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long ſquare, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewiſe ſeveral buſhes, from under which, a few years ago, ſubterraneous muſical ſounds were heard, called by ſome the fairy muſic; which put many people in mind of the vocal foreſt, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the inſtruments, this romantic entertainment ceaſed. The downs are covered with turf, and interſperſed with cypreſs, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences, is a ſtatue of Milton, caſt in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a ſtone colour. He is ſeated on a rock, liſtening to ſubterraneous harmony:

Sweet music breathe
Above, around, or underneath,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good
Or th' unseen genius of the wood. IL PENSOROSO.

Most of the walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed by a rude, but suitable fence, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

A few years ago, a colonnade, which forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra. It is an admirable shelter from a shower of rain. It cost 2000l. the expense of which was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The roof, &c. are richly illuminated, particularly on a gala night, when upward of 14,000 lamps have been used in the gardens at one time.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to please every susceptible spectator; but in a moon-light night there is something which so strongly affects the imagination, that any one who has read the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, can hardly fail to recollect the magic representations in that book.

When the music is finished, numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper. To detain their visitors, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind music to continue playing in the grand orchestra, while, at intervals, a band of Savoyards, in a small moveable orchestra, contribute also to enliven the scene. Not one of these performers is permitted to take money, or any refreshment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dressed in full uniform, adds to the splendour of the gardens by the magnificence of military harmony.

About one hundred nights make the season of Vauxhall; and the average of one thousand persons a night is supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. More than 11,000 persons have been assembled in these gardens at once; and of these, not less than 7000 were accommodated with provisions and refreshments.

Beside the covered walks, all paved with composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter

ſhelter them from rain; and there is a handſome waiting-room, 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Here it may not be improper to ſubjoin an account of the proviſions and wines as they are ſold in the gardens.

	s.	d.
Champagne	13	0
Frontiniac	7	6
Burgundy	10	0
Claret	7	6
Old Hock	10	0
Rheniſh	5	6
Madeira	6	0
Sherry	4	6
Calcavella	4	0
Mountain	3	6
Liſbon	3	6
Old Port	3	6
Arrack, per quart	8	0
Table-beer, quart mug	0	6
A chicken	3	0
A pulled chicken	4	0
A diſh of ham	2	0
A plate of ham	1	0
A plate of beef	1	0
A plate of collared beef	1	0
A lettuce	0	6
A cruet of oil	0	4
A lemon	0	3
A ſlice of bread	0	1
A biſcuit	0	1
A pat of butter	0	2
A ſlice of cheeſe	0	2
A tart	1	0
A cuſtard	0	6
A cheeſe-cake	0	4
A heart-cake	0	2
A Shrewſbury cake	0	2
A plate of anchovies	1	0
A plate of olives	1	0
A cucumber	0	6
A jelly	0	6
Wax lights	1	6

VERULAM, a once celebrated town, ſituate cloſe by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam, but the ruins of walls, teſſellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are ſometimes dug up. The ſite of it has been long converted into corn-fields. *Seges eſt ubi Troja fuit.*

VETERINARY COLLEGE, an excellent inſtitution, eſtabliſhed in 1791, under the auſpices of perſons of the firſt rank and fortune, at Camden Town, in the pariſh of Pancras. The deſign is principally to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary ſcience, called Farriery; and to reſcue the management and cure of diſorders incident to horſes, and frequently the lives of thoſe truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unſkilful and illiterate.

illiterate. It is calculated alſo to render that a reſpectable profeſſion, which had hitherto been conſidered as beneath the ſtudy and attention of men of liberal education.

The Duke of Northumberland was the firſt Preſident of the College. There are 11 Vice-Preſidents, 24 Directors, a Treaſurer, Profeſſor, Secretary, and Collector. The Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treaſurer, and Collector, are choſen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which conſiſts of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Directors; ſubject to the control of four quarterly general meetings of the ſubſcribers. A houſe in the road to Highgate ſerves, at preſent, for a temporary college. The new building is to extend in front 270 feet, and to conſiſt of a houſe for the Profeſſor and Secretary, apartments for the Pupils, committee-rooms, &c. In the plan, likewiſe, is included a theatre, a muſeum, a laboratory, a room for pharmacy, an operating room, a forge, commodious ſtabling for 500 horſes, a ſpacious riding-houſe, a botanical garden, &c. The depth of the building is to be 650 feet. The whole is deſigned by Mr. James Burton, Architect, of New Bridge Street. A ſchool for the inſtruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is to be under the direction of the Profeſſor; and diſeaſed horſes of any deſcription, are to be admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. A volume of the tranſactions of the ſociety is to be publiſhed annually, and preſented to each ſubſcriber gratis. Two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a ſubſcription of 20 guineas conſtitutes a perpetual member. The theatre and ſtabling are already erected; and ſuch is thought to be the importance of this inſtitution, that the aſſiſtance of Parliament has been applied for and obtained.

UNDERCOMBE, near Dorney, on the left of the road to Maidenhead, the pleaſant ſeat of Thomas Eyre, Eſq. now the reſidence of Sir William Young. Adjoining to it, is the ancient abbey of Burnham.

UPMINSTER, a village in Eſſex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Tilbury Fort, called Upminſter, from its lofty ſituation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, Aſtro-Theology, and Phyſico-Theology, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this pariſh is a ſpring, which

which he mentions in the latter-work, as a proof that ſprings have their origin from the ſea, and not from rains and vapours. This ſpring, in the greateſt droughts, was little, if at all diminiſhed, after an obſervation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminſter Hall, the ancient ſeat of Mr. Branfill, was granted by King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Croſs, and was the hunting-ſeat of the Abbots. The houſe is ſuppoſed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI, and to be the ſame houſe that was inhabited by ſome of the Abbots. The ſituation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a fine ſlope from the houſe, the back front of which commands a delightful view of Laindon Hills, and of the high hills of Kent. Here Mr. Eſdaile has a beautiful ſeat, called Gaines.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town in Middleſex, 15 miles from London, in the road to Oxford. Though it is independent, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river Coln runs through it in two ſtreams; and, over the main ſtream, is a ſtone bridge. The chapel was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town is diſtinguiſhed by the whiteneſs of the bread. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the Parliament, in 1644. The houſe in which the plenipotentiaries met is ſtill called "The Treaty Houſe," and is ſituated at the lower end of the town, on the left hand. Having been lately purchaſed by Mr. William Anthony, it is ſhortly to be pulled pulled down, and the extenſive gardens are to be converted into a timber and coal wharf. The Grand Junction Canal is completed from Brentford to this town, and will be extended to Braunſton, near Daventry. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp.

W.

WALHAM GREEN, a village of Middleſex, in the pariſh of Fulham. Here is a curious garden, planted ſince the year 1756, by its preſent poſſeſſor John Ord, Eſq. Within that ſhort ſpace, it has produced trees, which are now the fineſt of their reſpective kinds in the

kingdom; particularly, the *Sophora Japonica*, planted in 1756, now eight feet in girth, and 40 high; a ſtandard *Gingko-tree*, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an Illinois walnut, ſown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other trees alſo, remarkable for their growth, though not the largeſt of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, ſown in 1757, about 40 feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, planted in 1756, eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, ſown in 1757, four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varniſh ſumach, four feet in girth; and a ſtone pine, of very ſingular growth. The girth of this laſt, at one foot from the ground, is ſix feet four inches: at that height, it immediately begins to branch out, and ſpreads at leaſt 21 feet on each ſide, forming a large buſh, of about 14 yards in diameter.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet to Beddington, in Surry, ſituate on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a conſiderable calico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of flint and ſtone, now uſed as a cart-houſe and ſtable. Its origin cannot be traced. The preſent proprietor would have pulled it down, but was oppoſed in his intention by the pariſhioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a market-town, in Eſſex, 12¾ miles from London, had its ſecond appellation from a holy croſs, ſaid to have been miraculouſly conveyed here: its firſt name it received from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this croſs, by King Harold. This abbey was ſo much diſtinguiſhed by a ſeries of royal and noble benefactors, that it was one of the moſt opulent in the kingdom. Henry III, to avoid the expences of a court, uſed frequently to reſide in it; in conſideration of which he granted to the town of Waltham a market and fair. The preſent proprietor is Sir William Wake, Bart. who had, on the ſite of it, a modern-built ſeat, called "The Abbey Houſe." This he ſold to James Barwick, Eſq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and has let the ſite, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener.

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the inſide of the church is a beautiful

ſpecimen

ſpecimen of the Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the croſs aiſles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the Diſſolution, roſe, in courſe, as the centre of a croſs. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey ſtill remain, in a ſtyle of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly, a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance, and terminated a noble viſta of tall trees which no longer exiſt; and, adjoining to this gateway, is ſtill ſtanding the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is alſo a celebrated tulip tree, ſaid to be one of the largeſt in England.

King Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Haſtings, in which they were ſlain, were interred at the eaſt end of the ancient church, at the diſtance of 40 yards from the extent of the preſent ſtructure. A plain ſtone is ſaid to have been laid over him, with this expreſſive epitaph, "Harold Infelix;" and a ſtone coffin, ſaid to have been his, was diſcovered, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into duſt. About three years ago, another coffin was found, nearly on the ſame ſpot, which contained an entire ſkeleton incloſed in lead. If this were not the ſkeleton of one of Harold's brothers, it is in vain to form any other conjecture.

At Waltham Abbey, are ſome powder-mills, in the hands of Government; ſome manufactories for printed linens, and ſome newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins. The river Lea here forms ſeveral iſlands.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Herts, on the weſt ſide of the river Lea, is ſituated on the road to Ware, 11¼ miles from London. It takes its firſt appellation from the croſs erected here by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble ſtructure, and round it were ſeveral effigies, with the arms of England, Caſtile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It is ſituated near the entrance into the pariſh of Cheſhunt. In 1795, preparations were made for taking down this croſs, in order to remove it into the grounds of Sir William George Preſcott, Bart. Lord of the Manor, for its better preſervation; but, after removing the

upper

upper tier of ſtone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed ſtate of the ornamental parts, the ſcaffold was removed; and proper meaſures were taken to repair this ancient memorial of conjugal affection.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Eſſex, five miles from London, on the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many handſome houſes; particularly, Higham Hall, late the property of Governor Hornby, ſituate on the ſide of the road, in a line between the houſes of Mr. Goddard and Mr. Moxon at Woodford. It has been lately ſold to Mr. Harman. Near Marſh Street, is the ancient ſeat of the late Thomas Grosvenor, Eſq; and here are the ſeat and pleaſure-grounds of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

WALTON, a village in Surry, on the Thames, between Weybridge and Moulſey. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, ſuppoſed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill, in the ſame pariſh. A curious bridge over the Thames, erected, in 1750, by Mr. Decker, has ſince been taken down, and a new one erected in its ſtead. In this pariſh is Apps Court, the ſeat of Jeremiah Hodges, Eſq; Aſhley Park, the ſeat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. Paine's Hill, the ſeat of the late Mr. Hopkins; Burwood, the ſeat of Mrs. Currie; Burwood Hill, the reſidence of Mr. Tynte; Burwood Park, the ſeat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. and the manſion of the Earl of Tankerville. *See Oatlands and Paine's Hill.*

WALWORTH, a village in the pariſh of Newington Butts, in Surry. It was probably the birthplace of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the ſtory of whoſe exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handſomely painted on the ſign of one of the public-houſes here.

WANDLE, or VANDAL, a river, which riſes near Carſhalton in Surry, and paſſing by Croydon and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandſworth. It is a fine trout ſtream; but more celebrated for the conſequence which Pope has given it in his "Windſor Foreſt:"

"The blue tranſparent Vandalis appears."

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five miles from London, ſituate in the road to Kingſton, near the confluence

ence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. At the close of the last century many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place, for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former a scarlet dyer. There are likewise several considerable manufactories here: namely, one for bolting cloth; Mr. Henchell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Messrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory for printing kerseymeres; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and pressing stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the distilleries of Messrs. Bush and Co.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Beside the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one on East Hill.

On East Hill, on the right, are the houses of Thomas Tatlock, and Richard Bush, Esquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, is the mansion, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterward the residence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whose sons, Henry, now Earl of Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It is now in the possession of Sir James Sanderson, Bart. Next is the handsome house of Mr. Barchard; and opposite this the elegant villa of John Webster, Esq. All these houses have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picturesque appearance; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right.

On West Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new house of Henry Gardiner, Esq. To the right, is West Hill House, the residence of Henry Goodwin, Esq. Farther on, is the capital mansion, erected by John Anthony Rucker, Esq. whose pleasure-grounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and seem to be part of

of it, and whose fine situation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's Hill. A little farther, to the right, facing Putney Heath, is the villa of Philip De Visme, Esq. In Love Lane, near the gate leading to Putney, is the house late of John Wilmot, Esq. now in the occupation of Frederick Hahn, Esq.

In Wandsworth, is a Quaker's meeting-house, and two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In Garret Lane, between this village and Tooting, was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garret*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

WANSTED, a village, six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping Forest, is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure-grounds. But these are all eclipsed by the magnificence of Wansted House.

The church a new and beautiful structure, was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The porcico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: this, and the circular window, at the east end of each gallery (which are also of stained glass) were executed by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The site of the church was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own Park, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that

divine

divine ſervice might continue, without interruption, while the new ſtructure was erecting.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent ſeat and extenſive park and gardens of the late Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI, to Robert Lord Rich. He ſold it to the Earl of Leiceſter, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Midmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I, it was forfeited. Charles II gave it to the Duke of York, who ſold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the repreſentatives of this gentleman it was purchaſed by Sir Joſiah Child, Bart. grandfather to the late Earl Tylney, from whom it deſcended to his nephew, the late proprietor, whoſe ſon is a minor.

Sir Joſiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the ſite of the old manſion. His ſon laid out ſome extenſive grounds in gardens; and, after theſe were finiſhed, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell, to build the preſent ſtructure, which is caſed with Portland ſtone, and is upward of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is one of the nobleſt houſes in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any that may be ſeen in Italy. It conſiſts of two ſtories, the baſement and the ſtate ſtory, and is adorned by a noble portico of ſix Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we aſcend by a double flight of ſteps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the Painter; and three by Caſali, the ſubjects Coriolanus, Porſenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family. In this hall, are antique ſtatues of Agrippina and Domitian; four ſtatues of Poetry, Painting, Muſic, and Architecture: and four vaſes. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet ſquare; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madonna; a Ruin; and ſix Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet ſquare; the pictures, a Magdalen; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five Views, and a beautiful cheſt inlaid with mother of pearl.

In *a Light Cloſet* adjoining are three Madonnas; and in another light cloſet, two pictures.

Theſe rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall; returning to which we enter the ſuite of apartments to the right. Firſt,

A *Dining Room*, 25 feet ſquare. On the ceiling are painted the Seaſons; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Juſtice Glyn and his Family, Lely; a Holy Family; three Landſcapes; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25; the ceiling painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three flower-pieces, by Baptiſt. The chimneypiece is elegant: an eagle taking up a ſnake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it: this is the family creſt.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22: the pictures, Apollo and Narciſſus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and the Infant Jeſus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the houſe: it is ſplendidly fitted up with gilt ornaments of all kinds, in the taſte of that period. It is hung with tapeſtry, in two compartments; the ſubjects, Telemachus and Calypſo, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken. From this room we enter the ſuite of apartments in the back front. Firſt,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22: the pictures, Venus ſleeping; Adonis ſleeping; Venus and Pyſche; and Diana and Endymion.

A Dreſſing Room, 27 feet by 25: it has four Landſcapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27: it has ſeven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimneypiece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet ſquare: over the white marble chimneypiece, is a picture of Pandora, by Nollikens, father of the preſent ſculptor of that name: and this room is adorned with three ſtatues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, Wilton; and Bacchus, Ditto.

A Dining Room, 40 feet by 27: the pictures, Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaſpe, Caſali; the Continence

nence of Scipio, Caſali; Sophoniſba taking Poiſon, Ditto; two Landſcapes; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet ſquare: it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, by Caſali.

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21: it is hung with rich figured velvet: the bed the ſame, and lined with a white Indian ſatin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chineſe figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dreſſing Room, 26 feet by 18; it has a picture by Nollikens.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a Breakfaſt Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the moſt eminent maſters, paſted on a ſtraw-coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the houſe to Laytonſtone, is a circular piece of water, which ſeems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the houſe, although they were included in the original deſign. On each ſide, as we approach the houſe, is a marble ſtatue; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compenſate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obeliſks and vaſes extend alternately to the houſe. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and ſupported by ſix three-quarter columns. From this front is an eaſy deſcent, through a fine viſta, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and, beyond it, the walks and wilderneſſes riſe up the hill, as they ſloped downward before. 'Highland Houſe, the elegant ſeat of Iſaac Currie, Eſq. built of ſtone, forms a beautiful termination to the viſta. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," obſerves, that "Wanſted, upon the whole, is one of the nobleſt houſes in England. The magnificence of having four ſtate-bed chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of theſe houſes is ſuperior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, ſomething muſt be taken from all. In reſpect to elegance of architecture, Wanſted is ſecond to Holkam.

What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the firſt deſign!"

WARE, a market-town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 miles from London. In 1408, the town was deſtroyed by a great inundation; and ſluices and wears being made in the river to preſerve it from future floods, Camden ſuppoſes, that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is large, in the form of a croſs, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Chriſt Hoſpital in London; but the ſchool, which was for the younger children of that hoſpital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a conſiderable market for corn; and 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently ſent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals.

In the vicinity of Ware are ſeveral good ſeats; of which the principal are Fanham Hall, the ſeat of John Currie, Eſq; Amwell Bury, the villa of Capt. Brown, lately Mr. Franco's; Cold Harbour, the ſeat and park of T. Caſwell, Eſq; Blakeſware and Gilſton Park, the ſeats of William Plumer, Eſq. who reſides in the latter; and New Hall, the ſeat of William Leake, Eſq. *See Amwell, Stanſted, Abbots, Thundridgebury, Ware Park, Watton Wood Hall, and Youngſbury.*

WARE PARK, the ſeat of T. Hope Byde, Eſq. beautifully ſituate on a hill, riſing above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which reſult from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the laſt century, it was the ſeat of Sir Henry Fanſhaw, whoſe garden Sir Henry Wotton calls "a delicate and diligent curioſity, without parallel among foreign nations."

WARLEYS, the beautiful ſeat and park of Mr. Urquhart, two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market-town in Herts, 14 miles from London, upon the Coln, where it has two ſtreams that run ſeparately to Rickmanſworth.

WATTON WOOD HALL, an elegant ſeat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. The park is planted with great taſte; and a beautiful rivulet, called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into

into a ſpacious canal, with iſlands for the haunts of ſwans. It is now the ſeat of Paul Benfield, Eſq.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, 25 miles from London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was Rector; and here was the ſcene of his melancholy, but pleaſing effuſions, "The Night Thoughts."

WESTBOURN PLACE, the ſeat of Mrs. Coulſon, at Weſtbourn Green, in the pariſh of Paddington, 1½ mile from London. This green is one of thoſe beautifully rural ſpots, for which that pariſh, though contiguous to the metropolis, is diſtinguiſhed. The eſtate was the property of Mr. Iſaac Ware, who, having quitted the ignoble profeſſion of a chimney-ſweeper, ſtudied architecture, commenced the man of taſte and ſcience, and became the editor of the works of Palladio, and of other profeſſional publications. With materials brought from the Earl of Cheſterfield's houſe in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild) he erected the preſent manſion. It was ſold by his executors to Sir William Yorke, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who reſided in it for ſome time, and afterward let it to a Venetian Ambaſſador. In 1768, he ſold it to the late Jewkes Coulſon, Eſq. who expended a conſiderable ſum in enlarging the houſe, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the houſe, is ſaid to have coſt 1500l. The houſe is ſituated on a riſing ground, which commands a pleaſing view of Hampſtead and Highgate: the village of Paddington, with its elegant new church, produces a pretty effect, when viewed from hence; and as no part of London can be ſeen, a perſon diſpoſed to enjoy the pleaſures of rural retirement, may here forget his proximity to "the buſy hum of men."—Very near this handſome villa is a farm-houſe, occupied by the Marquis of Buckingham, as an occaſional country reſidence.

WESTCOMB PARK, in the pariſh of Greenwich, was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a ſucceſſion of different proprietors, into the poſſeſſion of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whoſe fine taſte and ſkill in architecture have been juſtly celebrated, pulled down the old houſe, which ſtood on the ſpot now occupied by the ſtables,

and rebuilt it in its preſent ſituation, about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchaſed by Charles third Duke of Bolton, who reſided here, upward of twenty years, with Miſs Lavinia Fenton, (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Ducheſs Dowager of Bolton, from 1754, till her death in 1760, when this ſeat became the property of her ſon, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death it was ſucceſſively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Ducheſs of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, and is now the reſidence of William Petrie, Eſq. The houſe is highly finiſhed with carving and rich ceilings. The wainſcot and chimneypieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient manſion. The principal beauty of Weſtcomb Park is the terrace, near the houſe. The proſpect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the ſummit to the baſe, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in ſeveral windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market-town, 21¾ miles from London, in the road to Eaſt Grinſtead. Near this place is the noble ſeat of John Ward, Eſq. called Squirries. It ſtands on a ſmall eminance with reſpect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground riſes very high, and is divided into ſeveral ſteep ſlopes. Near the houſe are ſome woods, through which are cut ſeveral ridings. On the other ſide of the hill, behind the houſe, ariſe nine ſprings, which, uniting their ſtreams, form the river Darent. Near this place alſo is Hill Park, the ſeat of John Cotton, Eſq. famous for its fine caſcades, formed by the Darent.

Weſterham is celebrated as the birthplace of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Wincheſter. Here alſo General Wolfe was born: he is buried in the church; and on a tablet to his memory are the following lines:

While George in ſorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the artiſt grace the ſoldier dead;
We ra ſe no ſculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth, the faireſt in the liſts of fame:
Proud of thy birth, we boaſt th' auſpicious year;
Struck with thy fall, we ſhed the generous tear;

With

With humble grief inſcribe one artleſs ſtone,
And with thy matchleſs honours date our own.

WEXHAM GREEN, adjoining to Stoke Green, on which is the pleaſant ſeat of Randal Ford, Eſq.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, riſes in Hampſhire, and, after paſſing Guilford, flows to the Thames, which it joins near Chertſey. Pope has characterized this river, as

The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles from Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the Wey. In this pariſh are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the ſeats of George Payne, Eſq. The latter is a very charming place; and if it were not in the vicinity of Paine's Hill and Oatlands, might be held in the higheſt eſtimation; for, with reſpect to natural beauties, it is, in the opinion of good judges, ſuperior to both thoſe places. *See Oatlands, Ham Farm, and Woburn Farm.*

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent ſeat built here by James firſt Duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little ſtructure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke, who would have erected a new tower alſo; but the pariſhioners having ſold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new ſet, his Grace took ſuch offence at this circumſtance, that he would proceed no farther in his deſign, than decorating the inſide. The organ is placed at the eaſt end of the church, in a receſs behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, ſupported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted, by Laguerre, with various ſubjects from the Old and New Teſtament; the Nativity, and a Dead Chriſt, on each ſide of the altar, are by Belluchi; and, at the weſt end of the chapel, is a gallery, which was erected for the uſe of the Duke and his family. There is likewiſe an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Paſſing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately

with the church, it is approached by a flight of steps, and immediately in view, at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his first two wives. *See Canons.*

WHITTON, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, adjoining to Hounslow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been much enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime, Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a Justice of the Peace; and here he died in 1717. The staircase was painted by Sir Godfrey himself, assisted by Laguerre. In this hamlet also are the villas of Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Aylmer, and George Gostling, Esq. respectively called, Whitton Dean, Whitton Farm, and Whitton House. *See the next Article.*

WHITTON PLACE, the seat of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The spot now occupied by the pleasure-grounds consisted partly of corn-fields, and partly of land taken from Hounslow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute so essentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, he displayed great elegance of taste, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a great number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a majestic and venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. Many of the cedars are in Mr. Gostling's grounds, as well as the tower built by the Duke, which commands a prospect of great extent. The cedars were planted in 1724. The girth of the largest is 10 feet 6 inches. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value, some idea may be conceived, when it is considered that this very conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now the property of Mr. Gostling. After the death of the Duke, this place had many proprietors.

proprietors. At laſt, it came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Goſtling's father, who converted the conſervatory into a villa for himſelf; and, having divided the pleaſure-grounds into two parts, ſold the principal houſe, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful ſpot, Sir William appears to have had in view the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, ſtatues, ruins, and antiques, are interſperſed. In one part appears the imitation of an ancient Roman bath; and, in another, a modern temple of Æſculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whoſe ſkill, under the Divine Bleſſing, we are indebted for the happy reſtoration of our beloved Sovereign, in 1789. Over the door, is the following inſcription:

ÆSCVLAPIO SALV. AVG. RESTITVIT SACR.
MDCCLXXXIX.

WHITE PLACE, near Cookham, in Berks, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Leyceſter, is ſituated on the ſide of the Thames, commanding the moſt pictureſque views of woodland ſcenery, along the oppoſite ſide of the river; enriched with the noble ſeats of Taploe and Hedſor. This houſe is ſingularly built of chalk, dug near the ſpot; not a ſingle brick having been uſed in the whole ſtructure, except in the chimnies. It has been built more than fifteen years, during which time the various changes of weather do not appear to have affected it in any material degree.

WICKHAM, WEST, a pariſh in Kent, between Croydon and Bromley, containing two villages: the one, at a ſmall diſtance after having paſſed Wickham Green from Beckenham; and the other, about a mile farther to the ſouth. In the former is the ſeat of Richard Jones, Eſq. In the latter are the church, and the ancient manor-houſe, called Weſt Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Eſq. In this houſe lived the celebrated Gilbert Weſt, author of "Obſervations on the Reſurrection of Chriſt." Here he devoted himſelf to learning and piety; and, "here," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "he was very often viſited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction

tion and debates, uſed, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary converſation." There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction, that produced his "Diſſertation on the Converſion and Apoſtleſhip of St. Paul." In a ſummer-houſe, Mr. Weſt placed the following inſcription, in imitation of Auſonius "Ad Villam:"

Not wrapt in ſmoky London's ſulphurous clouds,
And not far diſtant, ſtands my rural cot;
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repoſe brings on the ſpleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleaſures cloy;
Swift as my changing wiſh, I change the ſcene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten miles from London, to the left of the road to Dover. Here is the handſome ſeat of J. Jones, Eſq.

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the proſpect it commands, which, on a fine evening, he obſerves, is beautiful beyond deſcription.

My roving ſight
Purſues its pleaſing courſe o'er Widbury's mount,
With that fair creſcent crown'd of lofty elms,
Its own peculiar boaſt. AMWELL.

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, near Hoddeſdon. In this pariſh, on a hill to the weſt of the river Lea, are two burrows, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of ſome battle.

WILDERNESS, near Sevenoaks, the ſmall ſeat and park of John Jeffries Earl Camden.

WILLINGALE DOE and WILLINGALE SPAIN, two pariſhes in Eſſex, between Chelmsford and Fifield; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almoſt cloſe together, in one churchyard.

WILLOWS, THE, in the hamlet of Dedworth, in the pariſh of Windſor, the ſeat of Henry Townley Ward, Eſq. on the ſide of the Thames, two miles from Windſor, in the road

road to Maidenhead. It was built by Mr. Kimberley, by whom it is let to Mr. Ward, who has the option to purchaſe it, at a given price, at any time within his term. The houſe is ſmall, and has but little ground attached to it; but it has been very much improved by Mr. Ward. What was formerly a mooriſh ſwamp, or oſier beds, now forms a beautiful lawn. At a ſmall diſtance from this, is Bullock's Hatch, another ſeat, the property of Mr. Ward, with a ſmall farm, which is connected with the pleaſure-grounds belonging to The Willows, by a ſubterraneous paſſage under the high road.

WILTON PARK, the elegant ſeat of Mrs. Dupré, near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland ſtone, in a very beautiful ſituation.

WIMBLEDON, a village in Surry, on a fine heath, ſeven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the ſee of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Abp. Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterward ſucceſſively, by grant, ſettlement, purchaſe, or inheritance, the property or reſidence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Eſſex, Queen Catharine Parr, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil Viſcount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary General; Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Reſtoration; George Digby Earl of Briſtol; the Duke of Leeds, Sir Theodore Janſſen, Bart. and Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough. Her Grace pulled down the old manſion houſe (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on the old ſite, after a deſign of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandſon John Spencer, Eſq. whoſe ſon, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the fineſt parks in England. It contains 1,200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a ſheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park preſent many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be diſtinguiſhed his Lordſhip's houſe in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epſom Downs. No leſs than 19 churches may be counted in this

this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The house was burnt down in 1785; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his Lordship.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common, is a seat, lately the property of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchased this place of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. laid the foundation of a ball-room and two tea-rooms; but he sold the estate, in September, 1792, for 15,000l. to Earl Gower Sutherland.

Near the church, is the elegant villa of William Beaumaris Rush, Esq. which has likewise fine pleasure-grounds, commanding some extensive views. On the south side of the Common, is a neat villa, the residence of the Countess Dowager of Bristol; and, next to this, is Wimbledon Lodge, a new and elegant house, built by Gerard De Visme, Esq. On the west side, are two good houses, both in the occupation of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and the pretty villa of Abraham Aguelar, Esq. In the lane leading to Kingston is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. adjoining to which is the handsome villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. Both these have beautiful pleasure-grounds, commanding delightful views of Epsom Downs and all the country adjacent. There are several other good houses on the Common; particularly, those of John Horne Tooke, Esq and Counsellor Bray.

The church was rebuilt (the chancel excepted) in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian style. The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded, to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. At one corner of the churchyard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which is on the outside of the churchyard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window

window on each side, which are all grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 niches in the whole. Five of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins'; and the entrance, of course, is closed up with marble, on which is inscribed the name, &c. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732. *See Page* 192, *Note*.

At the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle, in 568, between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

At Wimbledon are the copper-mines of Messr. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufactory, and Messrs. Wall's manufactory of japan-ware.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market-town, in Berks, 22 miles from London, situate on the Thames. In the grant of it to the monks of Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, it is called Windleshora, which signifies a winding shore; and hence the derivation of its present name. The Abbot of Westminster exchanged it with William I, for other lands. Edward I, in 1276, made it a free borough, and resided here. Windsor soon became a place of great resort. The corporation consists of a Mayor and 30 Brethren, 13 of whom are styled Benchers; and 10 of these Benchers have the title of Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen. The town is well paved and lighted, an act of parliament, for that purpose, having been obtained in 1769. The Guildhall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. In a niche, is the statue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inscription, in which the sculptor is told, that "a resemblance of Anna is not to be given by his art; and that if he would exhibit her likeness, he must attempt a *goddess*." In another niche, is a statue of her consort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inscription, in which he is styled "a hero,

" a hero, whom future ages muſt revere." The pariſh church is a large ancient ſtructure.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the moſt delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleaſant ſituation, and as a place of ſecurity. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our ſucceeding monarchs reſided in the ſame caſtle, till Edward III, who was born in it, cauſed the ancient building to be taken down (except the three towers at the weſt end of the lower ward) erected the preſent ſtately caſtle, and St. George's chapel; incloſed the whole with a rampart of ſtone; and inſtituted the order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the caſtle was principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, afterward Bp. of Wincheſter. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Charles II. The laſt entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furniſhed the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewiſe enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the north ſide of the caſtle, and carried another terrace round the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the upper courts. His preſent Majeſty alſo has made many fine improvements.

This caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward; the whole containing about twelve acres of land; and it has many towers and batteries. It is ſituated upon a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free ſtone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the nobleſt walks in Europe, with reſpect to ſtrength and grandeur, and the extenſive proſpect of the Thames and the adjacent country, enriched with a variety of beautiful villas.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park, *(See Windſor Little Park.)* adjoining which, and oppoſite the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Caſtle, are two neat modern-built manſions; the one named "The Queen's Lodge," which is the royal reſidence; the other called "The Lower Lodge," for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family.

Both

Both theſe buildings are of brick faced with ſtucco, with an embattled coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the Caſtle. The upper court is a ſpacious quadrangle, containing, on the north ſide, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, are the royal apartments, thoſe of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of ſtate: and, in the centre of the area, is the ſtatue of Charles II, with an inſcription, celebrating as *the beſt of Kings*, the tyrant in whoſe reign a Ruſſel and a Sidney ſuffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the weſt ſide of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the higheſt part of the mount, and there is an aſcent to it by a flight of ſtone ſteps. This mount is neatly laid out in ſloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with ſhrubs. The apartments command an extenſive view to London, and into the counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordſhire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suſſex, Kent, and Bedfordſhire. In the guard-chamber is ſhewn the coats of mail of King John of France and David King of Scotland, both priſoners here at the ſame time; and here is the room in which Marſhal de Belleiſle reſided, when a priſoner, in 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which ſtands in the centre. On the north, or inner ſide, are the houſes and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with thoſe of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and, on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the outer part, are the houſes of the Poor Knights of Windſor. In this court are alſo ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windſor, and to the officers of the order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north ſide of the upper court, and are termed the Star Building, from a ſtar and garter in the middle of the ſtructure, on the outſide next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a veſtibule, ſupported by Ionic columns, with ſome antique buſtos in niches, to the great ſtaircaſe, finely painted by Thornhill with ſubjects from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is repre-

ſented deſiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the ſun. In large compartments, on the ſtaircaſe, are the transformation of Phaeton's ſiſters into poplars, and of Cycnus into a ſwan. In ſeveral parts of the ceiling are the ſigns of the zodiac ſupported by the winds, with baſkets of flowers beautifully diſpoſed: at the corners are the four elements, each expreſſed by a variety of figures. Aurora is repreſented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horſes. In ſeveral parts of the ſtaircaſe are the figures of Muſic, Painting, and other ſciences. The whole is beautifully diſpoſed, and heightened with gold; and from this ſtaircaſe is a view of the backſtairs, painted with the ſtory of Meleager and Atalanta. We proceed through the apartments in the following order:

The Queen's Guard Chamber, furniſhed with guns, piſtols, &c. beautifully diſpoſed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the perſon of Catharine, conſort to Charles II, ſeated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their reſpective offerings. On the outer part of this group are the ſigns of the zodiac; and, in different parts of the ceiling, are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horſeback, by Dahl; with a view of ſhipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Preſence Chamber. Here Queen Catharine is repreſented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: ſhe is under a curtain ſpread by Time, and ſupported by Zephyrs, while Fame ſounds the happineſs of Britain: below, Juſtice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the beheading of St. Paul, and the perſecution of the primitive Chriſtians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I, by Vandyck. In this room alſo are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

> "Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade
> Chambers in pict'ur'd pomp array'd!
> Peopling whoſe ſtately walls I view
> The godlike forms that Raffaelle drew;

I ſeem

I seem to see his magic hand
Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand,
Whose touches animation give,
And bid th' insensate canvass live;
Glowing with many a deed divine
Atchiev'd in holy Palestine,
The Passions feel its potent charm,
And round the mighty master swarm."

The first of these celebrated cartoons is the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; the second, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catharine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblentz, and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorst; and the Queen of James I, Vansomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II is represented *giving freedom to Europe*, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II, represents the twelve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vansomer; St. John, after Correggio; Countess of Dorset, after Vandyck; Duchess of Richmond, Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Duchess of Hamilton, Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the gods and goddesses. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year: and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, Guido; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killegrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a beautiful clock by Vulliamy: the case, and figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings, are in an elegant taste.

The Queen's Bed Chamber. The bed of ſtate in this room was put up by the Queen: the inſide, counterpane, and curtains, are of white ſatin, embroidered with flowers, in the moſt exquiſite taſte, by Mrs. Wright and her aſſiſtants. It is ſaid to have coſt 14,000l. The ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majeſty at full length, with all her children in miniature, Weſt; ſix landſcapes, Zucarelli; and two Flower-Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, ſo named from the original portraits of fourteen of the moſt celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawſon, Wiſſing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rocheſter, Lady Denham and her ſiſter, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Houſeman; Ducheſs of Richmond, Counteſs of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, Ducheſs of Cleveland, and Ducheſs of Somerſet, Lely; and Lady Oſſory, Wiſſing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Ruſſel.

The Queen's Dreſſing Room. Here is Anne, Queen to James I; and, in a cloſet, is the banner of France, annually delivered on the ſecond of Auguſt by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim Houſe.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the *Picture Gallery*, is adorned with the following paintings: James I, Vanſomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V, after Titian; the Offering of the Wiſe Men, Paul Veroneſe; the Miſers, Quintin Matſys; Perſeus and Andromeda, Schiavone; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII, Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Converſation, Teniers; Sir John Lawſon, Sir Chriſtopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayſcough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Ducheſs of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joſeph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII, to Boulogne; St. Joſeph, Fetti; a Man's Head, Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Aſcenſion of the Virgin, Baſſan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel

and

and Shepherds, N. Pouſſin; Interview between Henry VIII and Francis I; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Pouſſin; Emmanuel Phillibert Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Poſt; Marquis del Guaſto and Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida, Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Cloſet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly diſpoſed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Siſters, Children of Henry VII, Mabuſe; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman ſqueezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this cloſet is alſo a fine amber cabinet, preſented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinſon, Bp. of London.

The King's Cloſet: the ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Ducheſs of York, the Princeſs Mary, and Mary Ducheſs of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catharine, Guido; a Woman's Head, Parmegiano; two Landſcapes, Brueghel; a Landſcape, Teniers; Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Varuden; Luther, Holbein; Eraſmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghel.

The King's Dreſſing Room. On the ceiling is the ſtory of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windſor Caſtle, Woſterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landſcape, Wouvermans; Nero depoſiting the aſhes of Britannicus, Le Sueur; Counteſs of Deſmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II, Ruſſel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an Old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Ruſſel; Queen of Charles II, Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting the ſtory of Hero and Leander: the ſtate-bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II is repreſented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy ſupported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. The

paintings are, Charles II, when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Glouceſter.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II, riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horſes of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he paſſes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chineſe, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen ſtoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Mich. Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Pſyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harveſt, Baſſan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Baſſan; a Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, Genario; Danae, Ditto; and Venus turned Painter, a Copy.

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling repreſents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are, Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II, Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Baſſan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdinoni; Divine Love, Baglioni; Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by candle-light, Honthorſt; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is repreſented the re-eſtabliſhment of the Church of England at the Reſtoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superſtition and Hypocriſy, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the maſterly hand of Weſt. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Priſoners, in which the brave Euſtace de Ribaumont, who engaged the King, unknown, in ſingle combat, during the ſiege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes himſelf

ſelf known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the ſame inſtant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, repreſenting the Paſſage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is oppoſed by Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious ſon, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crecy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his ſon, who looks with attention on the ſlain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almoſt blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being ſeparated, to tie their horſes' bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this ſituation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is repreſented receiving as captives the French King John, and his youngeſt ſon Philip.

The ſixth is the firſt Inſtallation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bps. of Wincheſter and Saliſbury are performing the ſervice, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of Scotland, the Bp. of St. Andrews, French priſoners, and ſpectators. In the fore ground are two of the Poor Knights of Windſor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambaſſadors; and, behind theſe, is the portrait of Mr. Weſt, himſelf, &c.

The ſeventh, over the other door, is the Battle of Nevil's Croſs, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the abſence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes priſoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the Hiſtory of St. George.

The ingenious poet, already quoted, after a fine eulogy of Raphael, and a beautiful compliment to his Majeſty, and to the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, introduces the panegyric of Mr. Weſt, and of theſe paintings:

> Artiſt ſupreme! by nature taught
> To clothe with life each glowing thought,
> Too ſoon the Deſtinies conſpire
> To quench thy pencil's glorious fire;

Too

Too soon the soul that warm'd thy clay
Aspir'd to realms of endless day,
On wings of ecstasy to join
Sages and saints, a band divine,
Whose awful forms (ere death withdrew
The veil that darkens mortal view)
Heav'n bade thy penetrative eye
Amid her dazzling courts descry;
Thence bade thee trace the faultless line,
Th' expressive grace, the chaste design,
The mien that love and awe inspires,
And wakes Devotion's purest fires.
Thy mem'ry still, to genius dear,
Britain's enlighten'd sons revere;
And grateful hail the monarch's name,
Whose lib'ral care thy labours claim:
To heights impervious heretofore
Who bids immortal Science soar;
Far seen in venerable pride,
Whose regal seat, expanding wide,
Its portals, at his high behest,
Hails ev'ry Art an honour'd guest;
Beneath whose mild, auspicious reign
The Genius of old Greece again,
Awaken'd from his deep repose,
In Reynolds' living canvass glows,
Where grace and energy divine
With beauty truly blent combine;
And braids his deathless bays around
The British Raffaelle's brows renown'd.
Lo! by *his* daring hand portray'd,
The sanguinary scene display'd,
Where martial peers, in glitt'ring mail,
Unfold their pennons to the gale;
O'er Normandy's dismantled plains
Where iron-clad Contention reigns;
And Havock waits (his tresses wet
With gore) thy nod, Plantagenet!
Wasted from Albion's Isle afar,
Where wake her sons the storm of war;
Where, ravish'd from the parent-stem,
To grace the victor's diadem,
Thy lilies, France, no more assume
The splendour of their wonted bloom,
No more with peerless lustre glow,
But soil with blood their native snow.

This is, unquestionably, fine poetry and exquisite painting; but the philosopher can derive no pleasure from the contemplation

contemplation of victories, obtained by enforcing the moſt unjuſt and impolitic pretenſions; which perpetuated, for ages, the moſt fatal antipathy between two neighbouring nations; and which, had their object been attained, might have rendered this iſland a province of France. The loſs of Calais, in the reign of Queen Mary, was a far happier event than the glorious, but miſchievous victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The King's Preſence Chamber is hung with tapeſtry, containing the Hiſtory of Queen Athaliah. On the ceiling, Mercury is repreſented with an original portrait of Charles II, which he ſhews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Juſtice, ſhewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and ſea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I, of Ruſſia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The firſt is the Death of Ananias; the ſecond, St. Paul preaching to the Athenians; the third, Chriſt delivering the Keys to Peter; the fourth, Elymas, the Sorcerer, ſtruck with Blindneſs.

Theſe ineſtimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X ſent them thither to be copied in tapeſtry; the money for the tapeſtry having never been paid. They were purchaſed by Charles I, at the recommendation of Rubens. At the ſale of the royal pictures, in 1653, they were purchaſed, for 300l. by Cromwell, againſt whom no one would bid. He pawned them to the Dutch court for upward of 50,000l; and, after the revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thouſands of pikes, piſtols, guns, bayonets, &c. diſpoſed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then maſter-gunner of this caſtle; the perſon who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed thoſe in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is

alſo a repreſentation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI of Sweden, on horſeback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and ſieges, Rugendas. At an inſtallation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great ſtate, in the abſence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is ſet apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is one of the nobleſt rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II is repreſented in the habit of the Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, ſtand on each ſide. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Juſtice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is repreſented, in an octagon, St. George's croſs encircled with the Garter, within a glory ſupported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; the Muſes attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inſcribed *Veniendo reſtituit rem*, in alluſion to William III, who is painted in the habit of the Order, ſitting under a royal canopy, by Kneller. To the throne is an aſcent of five marble ſteps, to which the painter has added five more, done with ſuch perfection as to deceive the ſight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north ſide is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III, the founder of the Order, ſeated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland priſoners; the Black Prince is ſeated in the middle of the proceſſion, crowned with laurel, and carried by ſlaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *inſignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland diſplayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by cloſing the proceſſion with the fiction of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, in the perſon of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the repreſentation of the Merry Wives of Windſor. In this laſt, he

he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music-gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St. George's, or *the King's Chapel*. On the ceiling is represented the Ascension; and the altarpiece is adorned with a painting of the Last Supper. On the north side of the chapel is the representation of the Resurrection of Lazarus, and other miracles, by Verrio; and, in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, the first room we entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with paintings by the greatest masters.

In passing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps leads to the *King's Guard Chamber*; and, in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in a stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the Battle of the Gods; and, on the sides of the staircase, is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

St.

St. George's Chapel, or *the Collegiate Church*, already mentioned as ſituate in the middle of the lower court of the Caſtle, muſt not be confounded with *St. George's*, or the *King's Chapel*, in the Caſtle. It is a beautiful ſtructure, in the pureſt ſtyle of Gothic architecture, and was firſt erected, by Edward III, in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the firſt deſign, Edward IV not finding it entirely completed, deſigned and undertook the preſent ſtructure. The work was carried on by Henry VII, who finiſhed the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. aſſiſted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inſide has ever been eſteemed for its great beauty; and, in particular, the ſtone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanſhip. It is an ellipſis ſupported by Gothic pillars, whoſe ribs and groins ſuſtain the whole roof, every part of which has ſome different device well finiſhed, as the arms of ſeveral of our kings, great families, &c. On each ſide of the choir, are the ſtalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, creſt, and ſword of each Knight, ſet up over his ſtall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiouſly wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on ſilk, and on the back of the ſtalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's ſtall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is diſtinguiſhed by rich ornaments. The Prince's ſtall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from thoſe of the reſt of the Knights; the whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes of the inſtitution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII, his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I, and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the S. aiſle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI; and Edward IV is interred in the N. aiſle.

Let ſofter ſtrains ill-fated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flourſh round his urn.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And, faſt beſide him, once-fear'd Edward ſleeps.
Whom not th' extended Albion could contain,
From old Belerium to the northern main,

The

The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find reſt,
And blended lie th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſt. POPE.

In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, diſcovered the vault of King Edward. The body, incloſed in a leaden and wooden coffin, meaſuring ſix feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a ſkeleton. The bottom of the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a ſtrong ſaline taſte. Near this was a wooden coffin, ſuppoſed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in confinement, at Bermondſey Abbey, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſecretly interred. On the ſides of this vault were inſcribed, in characters reſembling thoſe of the times, "Edward IV," with ſome names, probably thoſe of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this king is fronted with touchſtone: over it is a beautiful monument of ſteel, ſaid to have been the work of Quintin Matſys.

There are ſeveral chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illuſtrious perſons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners Lord Roos, and Anne, his conſort, niece of Edward IV; Anne Ducheſs of Exeter, mother of that lady, and ſiſter to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before-mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the ſiſter of King Henry VIII.

This church was completely repaired and beautified, in 1790. The altar now conſiſts of the moſt curious and delicate workmanſhip, in various carved devices, ſurrounding Weſt's picture of the Laſt Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window. The ſubject is the Reſurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour aſcending from the ſepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among theſe is a portrait of their Majeſties' ſon, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman ſoldiers, thrown into various poſtures with terror and aſtoniſhment. In the right-hand compartment are repreſented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, and Salome, approaching the ſepulchre with unguents and ſpices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left-hand

diviſion, are Peter and John, who are ſuppoſed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Chriſt was miſſing, and are running with the greateſt anxiety, aſtoniſhment, and ſpeed, toward the ſepulchre. This maſterly performance was deſigned by Mr. Weſt, in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, aſſiſted by Mr. Foreſt, between that period and 1788.

The organ, of Gothic exterior conſtruction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. It is ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to any in the kingdom, particularly in the ſwell. The organ caſe was built by Mr. Emlyn. The carved work to this erection is very curious and coſtly. The aſcent to the choir, from the weſt door, is by a flight of ſteps, under an arcade of artificial ſtone, extending the whole width of the choir.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the ſtalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received great embelliſhments; the moſt conſpicuous of which is the King's ſtall. It was erected, in 1788, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, and is carved in a neat Gothic ſtyle. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole ſurrounded with flower-de-luces, and the ſtar of the order, with G. R. III. properly diſpoſed. The curtains and cuſhions are of blue velvet fringed with gold. The old banners of the Knights that have been inſtalled are taken down, and beautiful new ſilk ones ſubſtituted, with helmets, creſts, and ſwords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taſte, as well as convenience, has been conſulted; a great degree of airineſs pervades the whole, and the effect of the ſtone-work, with the neatneſs of the finiſhing, ſtrikes the ſpectator with wonder. The *tout enſemble* is one of the moſt magnificent ever ſeen in a place of divine worſhip.

At the eaſt end of St. George's Chapel, is a free-ſtone edifice, built by Henry VII, as a burialplace for himſelf and his ſucceſſors; but afterward altering his purpoſe, he began the more noble ſtructure at Weſtminſter; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolſey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII, and, with a profuſion of expence, began here a ſumptuous monument for himſelf, whence this building obtained the name of Wolſey's Tomb Houſe.

This

This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats, for what he had already done; and 380l. 18s. had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were sold. James II converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II, is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

The royal foundations in this Castle are, the most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the Sovereign and 25 Knights Companion; the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a Dean, 12 Canons, seven Minor Canons, 11 Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists; and the Alms Knights, who are 18 in number, viz. 13 of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III, in 1349. It is also called the Order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's Cross was made the Ensign of the Order. The Garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tye or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion, strictly to himself, and to each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; meaning to declare thereby the *equity* of his intention,

tention, and, at the same time, retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the *just* enterprise in which he had engaged.

WINDSOR LITTLE PARK, a fine inclosure, which embraces the north and east sides of Windsor Castle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the terrace to the Thames. It is a charming spot, pleasantly wooded; and there is a row of ancient trees, near the Queen's Lodge, which is said to have been planted by order of Queen Elizabeth, and still retains her name.

Here also an old oak is said to exist still, by the name of Herne's Oak. The admirer of natural antiquity, who would wish to investigate the subject, will find an ample account of it in Mr. Gilpin's "Remarks on Forest Scenery." It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare:

> There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
> Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
> Doth all the winter-time, at still midnight,
> Walk round about an oak, with great ragg'd horns;
> And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
> And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain,
> In a most hideous and dreadful manner.
>
> *Merry Wives of Windsor, Act* IV. *Sc.* 4.

Formerly, numerous herds of deer were kept in this park; but since the year 1785, it has been stocked with sheep and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afford his Majesty the diversion of coursing.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, an extensive park, adjoining to the south side of the town of Windsor. A noble road, near three miles in length, called the Long Walk, and adorned, on each side, with a double plantation of stately trees, leads to the summit of a delightful hill, near the Ranger's Lodge, whence there is a very luxuriant prospect of the Castle, Eton College, and the country beyond. This park possesses a circuit of 14 miles; and, since the death of the late Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, his Majesty has taken it under his own immediate care, and amuses himself in giving it every advantage which the united efforts of good husbandry, and landscape improvement, can bestow. It consists of near 4000 acres, beautifully

fully diverſified in hill and dale; many parts of it nobly planted with venerable bodies of wood, varied with wild and romantic ſcenery. While this extent of domain remained in the hands of a Ranger, he employed it as a temporary advantage, and never thought of beſtowing upon it any permanent improvement: but his Majeſty having taken that office upon himſelf, every rational experiment which can add beauty, or produce advantage, is brought forward; and perſons of the firſt eminence and ſkill are employed in the execution of a magnificent plan of embelliſhment in the park; as well as to hold forth an example of improved huſbandry to the imitation of the ſurrounding country. The principal outlines of this plan embrace a vaſt compaſs of draining, which is completed, without deformity, after the mode adopted in Eſſex; an extenſive ſcene of planting upon the high grounds and eminences, where a grandeur of effect can be produced; a delicate opening of the bottom parts, in order to throw the vales into beautiful ſavannas; a ſelection of the fine ſylvan parts into harbours for game; with ſheep-walks for large flocks; and the formation of two contraſted farms at the oppoſite ends of the park. The one, from the lightneſs of the ſoil, is eſtabliſhed on the Norfolk ſyſtem of huſbandry, under a rotation of ſix-courſe cropping, with all the advantages of turnip cultivation; and the other, which conſiſts of a loamy ſoil, is carried on in due conformity to the agricultural practice of Flanders, where the courſe of huſbandry almoſt invariably conſiſts of an alternate crop for man and beaſt; one of the moſt productive diſpoſitions to which land can be applied.

WINDSOR FOREST, a foreſt, which, according to Roque, forms a circuit of 56 miles, abounding with deer and game; and it is a magnificent appendage to Windſor Caſtle. It was originally formed and preſerved for the exerciſes of the chaſe, by our ancient ſovereigns, and is ſtill employed in thoſe recreations by his preſent Majeſty. This extenſive tract of land contains one market-town, and many pleaſant villages. The town, named Okingham, or Wokingham, is nine miles from Windſor. Among the villages are Eaſt Hamſted, the birthplace of Fenton, the poet, celebrated as a valuable coadjutor of Pope's, in his

translation of Homer. Near this, is a Roman camp, called Cæsar's Camp. East of this is Sunning Hill, noted for its mineral waters. But the glory of Windsor Forest is Binfield, near Okingham, where Pope spent his youthful days, and where he composed his Windsor Forest. On one of the trees, in a wood, in this parish, is cut this inscription:

HERE POPE SUNG.

Although much of the soil in Windsor Forest is barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified with hills, vales, and woods, interspersed with charming seats and elegant villas; and it may be truly said to possess those sylvan beauties which invited Pope to make it the subject of his youthful muse. *See St. Leonard's Hill, New Lodge, and Sophia Farm.*

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windsor and Egham, adorned with several handsome villas; particularly, Lord Walsingham's, at the foot of Priest's Hill; The White House, the property of William Pitt, Esq. of Eton, and residence of Rice James, Esq; Pelling Place, the seat of James Bonnell, Esq; the elegant house and grounds of Mrs. Hammersley; Crawley House, the seat of Henry Isherwood, Esq; and Clay Hall, the neat cottage of Mrs. Keppel, and residence of Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart. *See Beaumont Lodge and Grove House.*

WOBURN FARM, the seat and beautifully ornamented farm of the Hon. Mr. Petre, near Weybridge in Surry, is in the occupation of Lord Loughborough. It contains 150 acres, of which 35 are adorned to the highest degree; of the rest, two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm. These enchanting scenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. and exhibit a beautiful specimen of the *ferme ornée*, of which he was the introducer, or rather inventor; and him, therefore, the Poetical Preceptor of English Gardening thus apostrophizes:

On

On thee too, Southcote, ſhall the Muſe beſtow
No vulgar praiſe; for thou to humbleſt things
Couldſt give ennobling beauties: deck'd by thee,
The ſimple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
Ev'n as the virgin bluſh of innocence
The harlotry of art. MASON.

WOODCOTE, now only a ſingle farm-houſe, in the pariſh of Beddington, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that it was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; which others maintain to have been in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight miles from London, in the road to Epping, has ſome agreeable villas on each ſide of the road, which command fine proſpects over a beautiful country. The moſt worthy of notice are, Woodford Hall, cloſe to the church, the ſeat of John Goddard, Eſq; Proſpect Houſe, the property of J. Proctor, Eſq; and the houſes of Job Mathew, and Robert Preſton, Eſqrs. Higham Hall, the elegant ſeat, late of Governor Hornby, but now of John Harman, Eſq. is ſituated between Woodford Hall and Proſpect Houſe, but is in the pariſh of Walthamſtow. A mineral ſpring, which riſes in the foreſt, at a little diſtance from the Horſe and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company reſorted to drink the waters, at a houſe of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long loſt their reputation; and the houſe, converted into a private one, is now the property of Henry Eggers, Eſq.

In the churchyard is an elegant monument to the memory of ſome of the family of Sir Edmundſbury Godfrey, whoſe murder excited ſuch agitation in the reign of Charles II, *(See Primroſe Hill)* and of whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague, in 1665, he endangered his life, for the good of his fellow-citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully diſcharging his duty as a magiſtrate. This monument was deſigned by Sir Robert Taylor. It is a Corinthian column: the ſhaft, of coloured marble, was brought from Italy: the baſe and capital are of white marble; and the whole coſt 1500l. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt in England. *See Hearts.*

WOODFORD-

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a village in the ſame pariſh, nine miles from London, in the road to Chipping Ongar, is ſituated on an eminence, forming a pictureſque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the eſtate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial ſtone. In this village is Ray Houſe, the ſeat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Cæſar Corſellis, Eſq.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerſtein, Eſq. on the northſide of Blackheath, toward Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful ſtucco. The front, which has a handſome portico, is enriched by a niche on each ſide, containing elegant ſtatues, repreſenting the young Apollo and the Dancing Fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular baſſo-relievo, with a ſemicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a paddock, and command the ſame beautiful proſpect as Weſtcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOOLWICH, a market-town in Kent, nine miles from London, is ſituated on the Thames, and is famous for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largeſt have, at all times, ſufficient depth of water) as alſo for its vaſt magazines of guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, and other military ſtores. In the lower part of the town, is the Warren, were upward of 7000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here alſo is the houſe where bombs, carcaſſes, and grenades are prepared. In this town is a royal military academy, in which young officers, called Cadets, are inſtructed in fortification. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the 50 new churches.

For ſome years paſt, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, ſometimes, of 400. It is remarkable, that part of this pariſh is on the Eſſex ſide of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now ſtands a houſe called "The Devil's Houſe,") and is included in Kent.

WORMLEY-BURY, the ſeat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. in the pariſh of Wormley, near Cheſhunt.

WOTTON,

WOTTON, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Darking. Here is the ſeat of the family of Evelyn, ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philoſopher John Evelyn, Eſq. till he went to Says Court, in Deptford. It is now the ſeat of his great-great-grandſon, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart.

WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on the Thames, oppoſite Egham. In this pariſh is Charter Iſland, in which Magna Charta was ſigned. *See Ankerwyke Houſe and Runny Mead.*

WROTHAM, a market-town in Kent, 24½ miles from London, has a large church, in which are 16 ſtalls, ſuppoſed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Abp. Iſlip, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidſtone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly ſome military weapons.

WROTHAM PARK, in the pariſh of Hadley, in Middleſex, the magnificent ſeat of George Byng, Eſq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng. The views from the houſe and park are very fine. The eſtate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been ſettled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, Eſq. father of George firſt Viſcount Torrington, diſpoſed of the family eſtate in that place.

Y.

YORKE HOUSE, the ſeat of Lieut. Col. Webber, at Twickenham. It was for many years the property and ſummer reſidence of Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

YOUNGSBURY, the ſeat, late of David Barclay, Eſq. and now of Robert Child, Eſq. near Wade's Mill, to the north of Ware.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, line 2 and 3, for *Lord Hawkesbury* read *the Earl of Liverpool.*

AMWELL. For *F. Franco, Esq.* read *Captain Brown.*

BECKENHAM, line 2, for *Sir Peter Burrell, Bart.* read *Lord Gwyder.*

BRAY. For *Cannon Hall* read *Cannon Hill.*

BRUCE CASTLE. For *Thomas Smith, Esq.* read *Richard Lee, Esq.*

BYFLEET. For *Mole* read *Wey.* Here is a fine seat, the property of George Chamberlaine, Esq. and residence of Lady Young. Near Byfleet is Brooklands, the seat of George Payne, Esq. *See Walton.*

CHESHUNT. After *village* read *in Hertfordshire.* At Cheshunt is a college, for the education of young men for the ministry, in that denomination of Christians, called Methodists.

CLAPHAM, line 16, for *William* read *Samuel.*

COBHAM. After *residence* read, It is now in the occupation of Mr. Perry. Cobham abounds in sweet places. Mr. Page, Lord of the Manor, has a good house on the banks of the Mole; and near this stands Hatchford House, the seat of Mr. Kerr. At Down Place, on the same river, are the house, and iron and copper works, of Alexander Raby, Esq. which afford employment for the poor of this and the adjoining villages; particularly, for the women and children. This parish was inclosed by act of parliament in 1795; which will greatly add to its beauty, as it consisted chiefly of black heath, already rendered fertile corn-fields and young plantations.

HAREFIELD, line 7. for *son, and the residence of Lady Charlotte Finch*, read *grandson, and in the joint occupation of three daughters of the late Earl of Winchelsea, Lady Essex, Lady Hatton, and Lady Augusta Finch.*

HOLLAND HOUSE, p. 137, line 6, for *devoted* read *devolved.*

HORDON-ON-THE-HILL, read *Herndon-on-the-Hill.*

HOUNSLOW,

HOUNSLOW, line 9, for *in* read *on*.
HUNSDON HOUSE, line 3, for *Hunſden* read *Hunſdon*.
HYDE HALL, line 2, for *Ingateſton* read *Ingateſtone*.
INGRESS PARK, for *Sanſcombe* read *Swanſcombe*.
IVER, lines 4 and 8, for *Cleves* read *Clewes*.
KENSINGTON, line 3, for the *Gravels* read the *Gravel Pits*.
KENTISH TOWN, line 4, for *Batemans* read *Bateman*.
LEE, line 9, for *Fluyder* read *Fludyer*.
NATCHFORD HOUSE, read *Hatchford* Houſe.
OTFORD, page 203, line 1, for *See Page* 19 read *See Page* 29.
PAINE'S HILL. At the end of the article add, The premiſes, which conſiſt of 98 acres and three roods, are ſituated in the pariſhes of Cobham, Walton, and Wiſley. They were veſted, by the laſt will of Mr. Hopkins, in truſt, in George Chamberlaine, Eſq. George Bond, Eſq. and Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart. by whom the whole, under certain proviſions, was to be ſold. This eſtate, however, conſiſting partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels held by leaſe under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be aſcertained, the truſtees obtained an act of parliament in 1795, to enable his Majeſty to grant to them all the ſaid parcels of leaſehold ground in fee.
PUTNEY, page 213, line 2, for *D. Aranda* read *D'Aranda*; line 26, dele *James Macpherſon, Eſq*; and line laſt but one, for *Godſhall* read *Godſchall*.

FINIS.

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